

Published by order of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar

Baroda

Administration Report

1926-27



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Baroda,
10th January 1928.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honour to submit the State administration report for the year 1926-27.

The agricultural season of 1926 was good in Navsari and Baroda and fair in Kadi and Amreli and marked a recovery from a cycle of lean years. The season of 1927 commenced well ; but in the last week of July occurred the floods which caused serious damage in portions of the Baroda and Kadi districts. The districts of Navsari and Amreli and Okhamandal, the black cotton areas in Baroda and portions of Kadi were not affected.

The financial position of the State continued to be sound. The receipts rose to Rs. 246.62 lakhs from Rs. 237 lakhs. The expenditure in the year amounted to Rs. 204.19 lakhs as against Rs. 197.73 lakhs in 1925-26 - the increases being under grants to municipalities (Rs. 4.48 lakhs) and education (1.53 lakhs). The net assets of the State increased by about Rs. 61 lakhs in the year, the aggregate of these assets - including the investments in railways and other reproductive works ; securities of the Government of India, etc., - standing at above rupees nine crores at the end of the year.

Among legislative measures of importance enacted in the year may be mentioned the Criminal Procedure Code, the Co-operative Societies' Act and the Vishisht Panchayats Act.

The development departments continued their beneficent activities. The improvement of cotton was the chief interest of the Agricultural department. The Cotton Transport

Act assisted to bring about a rapid elimination of inferior varieties of cotton in the Navsari area while in the Kanam area successful attempts were made to popularise cotton seed of an improved strain (the 916 type). A noteworthy feature of the year was the large increase in the working capital and reserve funds of co-operative societies. The cotton sale societies and the societies for the consolidation of holdings did fairly useful work and an investigation was undertaken of occupations subsidiary to agriculture in selected groups of villages. The demonstrations in weaving given by the department of Industries led to the adoption of improved appliances in several areas and a study was made of calico printing in the State.

The Public Works department investigated the condition of the irrigation works in the State. Four sources were remodelled in the year. The boring operations were continued; the results in the Chanasma taluka were particularly good.

Education showed a distinct advance; the number of institutions and their strength increased. Grants-in-aid to private schools were made more liberal. The working of the compulsory system of education was subjected to a careful examination by Rao Bahadur Govindbhai; his report was under consideration at the end of the year.

The Infant Marriage Act Committee submitted its report towards the end of the year; it recommended among other things, an advance in the age limits for marriage.

Improvements were effected in the organisation of the railway department. The general and the railway finances were separated and the accounts ordered to be maintained on a commercial basis. The policy for the future working of the shops was laid down and the system of accounting revised.

The Port at Okha developed on healthy lines. In July, the Government of India imposed a land customs cordon at Viramgam. A temporary arrangement has been arrived

at to facilitate the through traffic by rail on foreign goods imported through the port and despatched thence to British India, without prejudice to the rights claimed by the State in its ports and customs revenue.

During the last week of the year, Baroda, in common with the rest of Gujarat, passed through a calamity which, both in the intensity and the extent of the damage caused, was almost unprecedented. Your Highness, immediately on receipt of information about the floods, cabled a direction that relief should be administered to sufferers in a spirit of generous sympathy and also sanctioned a large personal donation. In pursuance of the policy laid down by Your Highness for meeting such unexpected disasters and in accordance with instructions received from Your Highness from time to time, relief measures were organised for stimulating resowings and assisting in rebuilding the damaged houses, and in repairing the other losses. An account of these measures belongs to a period later than the one covered by this report; it is sufficient to mention here that they have fully met the situation and been received with feelings of deep gratitude by Your Highness' subjects and that, with the assistance so promptly and liberally extended, the reconstruction of the affected areas is proceeding apace.

I remain,

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

V. T. KRISHNAMACHARI

Dewan.

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Baroda Administration Report

CHAPTER I

GENERAL AND POLITICAL

A. Area and Population

1. The State of Baroda, comprising an area of 8,135·2 square miles, is situated in the province of Gujarat, in five distinct territorial blocks cut off from each other by large tracts of British territory or of other Indian States. All the four large rivers of this province, namely the Tapti, the Narmada, the Mahi and the Sabarmati, with their several tributaries drain their waters through the territory. The southern district of Navsari lies north and south of the river Tapti, and is interlaced with villages under the Surat Collectorate, stretching itself in the east to the Khandedh Zilla. It has an area of 1,810·6 square miles, with a population of 3,40,372; and like the other districts is under the administrative control of a Suba whose head-quarters are at the town of Navsari, well known as the home of the intelligent and enterprising Parsi community.

The river Narmada with its picturesque coast forms the southern boundary of the Baroda district which contains the capital of the Raj, Baroda, a city of palaces and buildings, of roads well laid out, and parks and recreation grounds, finely designed with flourishing institutions of educative value. This district has an area of 1,922 square miles and a population of 7,07,512.

Further to the north of Ahmedabad lies the largest of the districts, Kadi, with its historical towns of Pattan and Sidhpur with numerous archæological remains of great value. It has an area of 3,050 square miles, and a population of 9,00,578. Its head-quarters are located at Mehsana, a rising little town of great potential importance,

situated as it is on the R. M. Railway, almost in the centre of the district.

Far to the west in Kathiawar lie tracts of land isolated from each other, comprising the divisions of Amreli and Okhamandal with 1,077.4 square miles and 275.2 square miles of area and a population of 1,52,585 and 25,475 respectively. Dwarka, the head-quarters of Okhamandal, is a place of pilgrimage of all India renown.

2. The following table gives the area and the population with the number of towns and villages in each district:—

District.	Area in square miles.	Population returned in 1921.	Number of towns.	Number of inhabited villages.
1	2	3	4	5
Baroda ...	1,922	7,07,512	19	820
Kadi ...	3,050	9,00,578	15	1,036
Naosari ...	1,810.6	3,40,372	8	676
Amreli ...	1,077.4	1,52,585	4	242
Okhamandal ...	275.2	25,475	2	41
Total ...	8,135.2	21,26,522	48	2,815

3. Out of a total population of over two millions more than four-fifths or 17,42,160 were Hindus, while the Mohammedans numbered 1,62,320 or about 8 per cent. Tribal religions claimed 1,63,077 according to the latest census, while the numbers of the Jains, the Parsis and the Christians were returned as 43,223, 7,530 and 7,421 respectively.

Thus almost all the religious denominations of India are found in the State. The spread of modern education and

of liberal ideas is steadily softening the edges and angularities of different faiths and the resulting broad sense of toleration reduces the chances of religious tension which was never very acute in the State.

4. The chief occupation of the people is agriculture.

According to the latest census, the percentage of the population in relation to the different main occupations is as follows:—

Occupation	Percent.
Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	66·4
Industry	11·9
Transport	1·3
Trade	6·7
Public Force	1·1
Public Administration	2·0
Professions and Liberal Arts	3·3
Persons living on their own income	0·6
Domestic service	0·3
Insufficiently described occupation	5·9
Unproductive	0·5

B. The Central Administration

5. His Highness the Maharaja Shri Sayajirao III being the

The Minister and the Naib Dewans. fountain head of all power, authority and justice in the State, has invested the Executive Council with powers of administration, reserving to himself certain powers of the utmost significance. Sir Manubhai Nandshanker Mehta, Kt. C.S.I., M.A., LL.B., continued to be the President of the Council in his capacity as the Minister of the Baroda State till the end of December 1926 when he retired from the State service. Shrimant Dewan Bahadur Ganpatrao Gaekwad, Bar-at-Law, held acting charge as Minister and President of the Executive Council till 18th February, 1927, when Rao

Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachariar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., took charge. The Minister exercised general supervision over the whole administration with the help of three Naib Dewans, while he personally administered the affairs of the Political Office which dealt with questions connected with the relations of the State with the British Government and the other Indian States.

The system of administration continued as in the preceding year. Shrimant Dewan Bahadur Ganpatrao Gaekwad, Bar-at-Law, worked as the Naib Dewan and First Councillor, Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai, B.A., LL.B., F.R.A.I., as the Naib Dewan and Second Councillor, and Rao Bahadur G. B. Ambegaokar, B.A., LL.B. and Mr. Ramlal H. Desai, B.A., LL.B., as additional Naib Dewans and Councillors.

The Huzur Central Office dealt with questions of administration coming up from the departments, submitted them to the Ministers or to the Council for orders and communicated the orders passed to the departments concerned for execution. The Central Office is composed of three sections—Judicial, Revenue, and General—developed on Secretariat lines—under a Chief Secretary and two Assistants to the Ministers. The Chief Secretary exercises general supervision over the working of the whole office.

6. The Huzur Central Office received from the departments 3,349 cases, out of which 3,035 were disposed of leaving a balance of 314 at the end of the year. It also disposed of 13,146 miscellaneous references and 1,253 applications.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

7. With the Dewan as President and Shrimant Dewan Bahadur Ganpatrao Gaekwad as the First Councillor, the Council had in all five members at the end of the year, Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai, Mr. Narayan Keshav

Composition of the
Executive Council.

Aloni, and Mr. Ramlal Hiralal Desai being the other three members. The Chief Secretary and Assistants to the Ministers responsible for their sections continued to work as Secretaries to the Council for cases falling under their respective sections.

8. The Council had 37 meetings against 34 in the previous year. The total number of cases coming up for consideration by the Council was 1,450 against 1,205 of the previous year. Of these, 1,347 were disposed of leaving a balance of 103 against 66 of the previous year. Of the questions disposed of, 1,172 cases were dealt with by the Council within its own powers, 7 were disposed of under powers delegated by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, 11 were Huzur Orders passed by His Highness in the course of the sessions, and 157 were submitted to His Highness with the opinion of the Council. 4 cases were referred back by His Highness to the Council for disposal. All the regular official cases going to His Highness for decision are first considered by the Council, after which they are forwarded with the opinion of the Council to the Huzur Kamdar's Office which submits them to His Highness.

THE HUZUR KAMDAR

9. Rao Bahadur G. B. Ambegaokar, B.A., LL.B., held the post of the Huzur Kamdar from the beginning of the year till 12-11-1926 and again from 1-2-1927 to the end of the official year. He was placed on special duty during the interval from 23-11-1926 to 31-1-1927, when the charge was held by Messrs V. G. Modi and B. V. Desai from 21-11-1926 to 6-12-1926 and 7-12-1926 to 31-1-1927 respectively. Rao Bahadur Ambegaokar also worked as a member of the Executive Council and of the Dhara Sabha in addition to his other duties upto the time when he sailed for Europe with His Highness the Maharaja Saheb as Chief Officer, XVII Europe Trip.

THE AUCTION COMMITTEE

10. Another body in connection with the Central Administration is the Auction Committee, which consists of one Naib Dewan as its President, one member from the sardar or assamdar class, the head of the department at whose instance the auction is being held, or his assistant and one additional member appointed by His Highness. The Committee has the power to confirm the final bids in all auctions relating to any department upto the value of Rs. 15,000 in the case of immoveable property and Rs. 1,00,000 in the case of moveable property.

11. As a rule, the highest bid or the lowest tender is accepted at the auction but in cases in which the Committee is convinced that the highest bidder will not be able to fulfil the terms of the contract, it uses its discretion and sanctions the tender of the next reliable bidder. In only one case of the 92 dealt with, the highest bidder was set aside.

12. During the year, the Committee held auctions in 92 cases. The bulk of the work related to the requirements of the Military, Public Works, Khangi and Education departments.

13. During the year, a standing committee was established under the orders of His Highness to advise the Government on all matters relating to recruitment for the services. The function of the Committee is to consider and report on :—

- (a) the grouping and classification of services, the qualifications to be prescribed for the different grades and the methods of recruitment ;
- (b) the suitability of the existing system of departmental examinations, and the direction

in which changes are needed so as to make them subserve more than they do at present the end in view ;

- (c) the details of the training to be imparted to different classes of servants and in particular the organisation of a school for the training of clerks for Government offices ;
- (d) the prescribing of standards of efficiency for officers in different departments, the maintenance of records showing the fitness of individual officers for advancement, and the preparation of a scheme for obtaining periodical reports on the work and character of all classes of officers ; and
- (e) generally questions relating to the proper organisation of the services which may be referred to it from time to time.

The Committee is presided over by Mr. Ramlal H. Desai, B.A., LL.B., and has four other members. The Chief Secretary, Huzur Central Office. is ex-officio Secretary to the Committee.

14. During the year, under the orders of His Highness a class for the training of clerks for the Government service was started in which instruction was given to candidates in the system of official correspondence, the service regulations and allied subjects, supplemented by practical work in selected offices. The candidates, most of whom held University degrees, were under training at the end of the year.

15. Besides these, the Legislative Council, an advisory body, which helps Government in the work of legislation, the Huzur Nyaya Sabha which advises His Highness in the exercise of appellate and revisional jurisdiction and the Khatanihaya Sadar Adalat, the highest

Training class for clerks.

Other parts of the Central Administrative Machinery.

departmental tribunal, all form a part of the Central Administration, but because of the nature of their work they are dealt with separately in the sections dealing with legislation and the administration of justice.

C. The Palace

16. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb stayed in Europe till November 1926, when he sailed for India. His Highness' state of health had been causing much anxiety to his subjects and the announcement that he was returning to Baroda in renewed health and vigour was naturally received with the greatest joy throughout the State.

17. His Highness' arrival in Bombay on the 19th November was private. Shrimant Maharaj Kumar Pratapsinh Raje, the Minister Sir Manubhai Nandshanker and some officers on His Highness' personal staff were present at the Mole Station to welcome His Highness. On his landing, His Highness was profusely garlanded and accorded an enthusiastic reception, after which he proceeded to the Jayamaharaj Palace. The same evening, His Highness attended a party given in his honour at the Willingdon Club.

18. His Highness and party left Bombay by special train and arrived in Baroda on Saturday the 20th. His Highness' arrival was public. Preparations had been made on a large scale to accord him a hearty welcome. Early in the morning, State and Residency Officers, Sardars, and other prominent gentlemen had gone to the railway station to receive His Highness and pay their respects to him on arrival. At 9 a.m., the special train carrying His Highness and party steamed in and as he alighted from the train both the British and State Guards of Honour presented arms and a salute of 21 guns was fired by the British battery stationed in the Cantonment. It was followed by the State artillery which fired a similar salute. His Highness was

received by the Resident who introduced to him his staff and other British Officers. The Minister then introduced to His Highness the Sardars and State officers who made their usual muzaras to him. After inspecting the Guards of Honour supplied by the 1/8 Punjab regiment, His Highness drove in state to the L. V. Palace. The same evening at a garden party on the palace grounds, His Highness met his officers and the prominent citizens of the State.

19. A week after his return, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb went to Delhi to meet Her Highness the Maharani Saheb, who was undergoing medical treatment there. Her Highness the Maharani Saheb of Cooch Bihar was also in Delhi at that time. His Highness after staying there for five days, returned to Baroda on the 31st December 1926.

20. His Highness was anxious to see for himself the condition of his subjects and under his orders an extensive programme of district tours was arranged.

These tours commenced with His Highness' visit to Petlad on the 21st December. From Petlad he returned to Baroda the next day. After a fortnight he proceeded to Bombay on 9-1-27 to meet H. E. the Governor of Bombay and to undergo medical treatment there, returning to Baroda on the 20th. His Highness then visited Sinor and Waghodia, being out in camp from 7-2-27 to 9-2-27. The rest of the programme had to be cancelled owing to the illness of His Highness, which confined him to bed for some time, much to His Highness' regret and that of the people of the State.

21. During the above tours, His Highness received chhabadis and pansuparis from local officers, municipalities, mahajans and merchants. His Highness accorded also, wherever he went, audience to local patels, matadars and others so as to enable them to place before him freely their needs.

His Highness made careful inquiries regarding the working of the Compulsory Education Act and similar enactments, especially the Early Marriage Prevention Act and other social legislation in which he has always taken the warmest interest. The subjects of the State were grateful for the opportunity thus afforded to them of approaching His Highness and explaining to him their local and other needs.

22. The condition of His Highness' health again made it necessary for him to leave Baroda on the 7th of April for Bombay and after staying there for a day at the Jayamaharal Palace he sailed for Europe by S.S. Ranchi with Her Highness the Maharani Saheb.

23. Her Highness the Maharani Saheb returned to Baroda on the 21st of August from Ootacamund, where she had proceeded about the end of April in the previous year, after spending some weeks on her way back in Bangalore and Poona. Her Highness again left for Poona on the 26th of August and was away from Baroda till September 3rd, 1926. About the middle of November, Her Highness proceeded on a visit to Delhi, Calcutta, Poona and Bombay, returning to Baroda in improved health on the 20th of January 1927. Her Highness also went to Dakore on a pilgrimage for a day on the 25th of October. Early in April, Her Highness sailed for Europe with His Highness the Maharaja Saheb.

IMPORTANT EVENT IN THE ROYAL FAMILY

24. The *Sakarpuḍa* and *Tila* ceremony, in connection with the forthcoming marriage of Shrimant Maharaj Kumar Pratapsinh Raje with Shrimant Shanta Devi, daughter of Shrimant Sardar Mansingrao Ghorpade, was performed on the Vasant Panchami day on 6th February 1927.

25. Among the State Guests who visited Baroda during the year were the following :—

No.	Name of the Visitor.	Place of residence.	Date of arrival.	Date of Departure.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Their Highnesses Prince and Princess Eugene de Ligne of Belgium.	Makarpura Palace.	24-11-26	26-11-26
2	Shri. Ramrao Amritrao Daphle, Chief of Jath.	Guest House.	8-12-26	9-12-26
3	H. H. the Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar.	Makarpura Palace.	10-12-26	12-12-26
4	H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla.	Chimanbag	18-12-26	20-12-26
5	H. H. the Rajasaheb of Mandi.	Lalbag.	20-12-26	22-12-26
6	Her Highness the Rani Saheb of Akalkot.	Chimanbag	22-12-26	7- 1-27
7	The Rajasaheb of Mudhol.	Guest House.	23-12-26	25-12-26
8	His Highness the Raja Saheb of Savantwadi.	Chimanbag	27-12-26	7- 1-27
9	Shri. Tanibaisaheb of Satara.		6-12-26	18- 2-27
10	The Rt. Hon. Earl Winterton and Lady Winterton.	Lakshmi-vilas.	31- 1-27	1- 2-27
11	H. H. the Rajasaheb of Datia.	Nazarbag.	16- 2-27	19- 2-27
12	The Raja Saheb of Sandur.	Guest House.	1- 2-27	5- 2-27
13	H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Kapurthala.	Makarpura Palace.	8- 3-27	11- 3-27

26. The formal courtesies of presentation of " Poshak " and " Aher " were extended to the Poshak and Aher. following:—

No.	Name of the Guests.	Occasion.	Date.
1	2	3	4
1	Princess Tilottamabai of Savantwadi ...	At the time of departure from Baroda.	4-10-26
2	Princess Sitabai Saheb of Indore	-do-	16-11-26
3	Their Highnesses Prince and Princess Eugene de Ligne of Belgium.	-do-	26-11-26
4	H. H. the Maharaja Jamsaheb of Navanagar and Princess Nandkuverba.	-do-	17-12-26
5	Shri. Tara Raja Bhosle, Rani Saheb of Akalkot.	-do-	24-12-26
6	H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Dewas. (Senior).	Yuvaraja's marriage.	28-12-26
7	Shri. Ramrao Amritrao Daphle, Chief of Jath.	Daughter's marriage.	"
8	Her Highness the Rani Saheb and Princess of Savantwadi.	At the time of departure from Baroda.	9-1-27
9	Shri. Tanibai Saheb Bhosle of Satara.	-do-	18-2-27
10	Shri. Sau. Tarabai Saheb Changan of Indore.	-do-	25-2-27
11	Maharawal Shri Natwarsinhji, Fatesinhji Rajasaheb of Chhota Udepur.	His own and his brother's marriage.	17-4-27
12	His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla.	His sister's marriage.	"
13	Thakore Saheb Daulatsinhji Harisinhji of Dhrol.	Patvi-kuwar's marriage.	4-5-27
14	Maharawal Shri Natwarsinhji Fatesinhji, Raja Saheb of Chhota Udepur.	His sister's marriage.	"

27. The following titles and medals were awarded by
His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad
Honours.
during the year :—

Name.	Honour conferred.	Reasons for conferring the honours.
1	2	3
Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachariar, C.I.E.	The Udayaditya Mandal Gold Medal.	As a mark of distinction at the ceremony of his investiture with the honorary dress of Dewanship.
Sardar Shrimant Anandrao Raje Pandhare, Kondav, (Dist.) Sholapur.	The Rajvallabha Mandal Gold Medal.	In recognition of his position as a Sirdar and loyal services to the State.
Zaveri Maganlal Mohanlal, Baroda.	The Datar Mandal Gold Medal.	For his liberality in establishing an Ayurvedic dispensary called the "Uttamchand Ayurvedic dispensary" at a cost of over rupees one lakh.
Dr. Ramchandra Narayan Jadhav, Ratnagiri.	The Raj Ratna Mandal Gold Medal.	For meritorious service in high offices in the Medical department of the State and as Palace Physician.
Mr. Dinsha Ratanji Dabu, Naosari.	The Raj Ratna Mandal Silver Medal.	For good service as President of the Naosari Sudhrai and as a Member of the Dhara Sabha.
Mr. Maneklal Ambaram Doctor, Baroda.	do.	For his services to the public as member of the Baroda Sudhrai, Editor of the Sayaji Vijaya and in other capacities.
Mr. Bapubhai Hirabhai Vaidya.	do.	For services to the public especially in the cause of Ayurvedic medicine.
Mr. Shankerbhai Purshottam Desai, Saoli.	do.	For the interest he took in improving the condition of the Sinor Taluka, especially rural water supply, as Vahivatdar.

D. Relations with the British Government

28. The relations of His Highness' Government with the British Government and with the neighbouring and other Indian States were conducted by the Minister through the Huzur Political Office and continued to be cordial and satisfactory.

29. The arrangements relating to the extradition of offenders from and to British India and from and to Indian States as also the arrangements relating to co-operation in police matters between them and Baroda continued to work satisfactorily.

30. The British postal authorities continued to receive the requisite facilities for providing additional post offices and letter-boxes in different parts of the State. The total number of post offices and letter-boxes at the close of the official year was 1,077 (281-796) as against 1,058 (274-784) at the end of the previous year.

31. In the year, the Government of India were pleased to consent to the substitution of horse for bullock traction for the State artillery.

32. The Government of India were pleased to sanction the admission of the Baroda State to the privilege of holding Government promissory notes in the special form for Indian States.

33. The British and Baroda delegates jointly submitted a proposal to modify clause 5 (6) of the Convention regarding the settlement of boundary disputes between the British and Baroda Governments. They proposed

to substitute a new arrangement under which in case of a dispute regarding ownership of trees on the boundary line, the Mamlatdar and the Prant officer on the British side and the Vahivatdar and the Naib Suba on the Baroda side should decide the dispute with the help of the map and field book supplied by the delegates, after recording evidence if necessary. The Commissioner of Settlement and Director of Land Records, Bombay Presidency, supported the amendment. He further suggested that the two Governments should agree to proclaim a strip 2 ft. wide lying evenly on both sides of the frontier line, as being absolutely reserved as boundary strip and that no tree, plant, etc., growing on this strip should be subject to any private right of ownership, or in the alternative that saplings should be cut down at the time of the annual joint inspection of boundary marks by the village officers of both Governments. His Highness' Government approved of the change suggested by the delegates. As regards the addition proposed to be made by the Commissioner of Settlement and Director of Land Records, Bombay Presidency, they expressed the opinion that a width of 3 ft. instead of two should be reserved so that it might be easily distinguishable from field boundaries and that no new tree or plant of any kind be allowed to grow on it, all such growth being destroyed at the time of the annual joint inspection of the boundary marks by the village officers of both the Governments. The Government of Bombay accepted the above proposals and the necessary additions and alterations were made in the Convention.

34. On a representation from His Highness' Government,

<p>Exemption from payment of police charges in respect of the Khijadia-Dhari and Okhamandal railways.</p>	<p>the Government of India agreed to exempt the Baroda State from payment of charges for the police maintained on the Khijadia-Dhari and the Okhamandal Railways of the State in Kathiawad. The exemption was given retrospectively from the dates of opening of the lines.</p>
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35. The Government of India were pleased to modify the procedure relating to the periodical inspection of factories supplied with duty-free salt for industrial purposes in Baroda territory. Such inspection used hitherto to be carried out by the First Assistant Resident at Baroda accompanied by the Superintendent of the Sar Suba's Office, (Abkari Branch). The Government of India agreed to such inspections being carried out in future by officers of the State.

36. The year 1925-26 being a year of scarcity in Kathiawad, the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India, asked the Resident at Baroda to approach His Highness' Government with a view to secure their assent to the reduction of the rate of interest due for 1925-26 on belated payments of His Highness' tribute, in the Thanas of Songhad and Chok in the eastern division of the Kathiawad Agency, from 12 to 6 per cent. On His Highness' Government being moved in the matter, they agreed to the Agent's proposal.

37. The Government of India were pleased under clause 2 (b) of schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, to designate Thakore Shri Ranmalsinhji Dolatsinhji of Miyagam as exempt from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

38. The Director, Geodetic Branch, Survey of India, proposed to erect a standard bench mark at Marwar Pali and to run a line of levelling of high precision between Surat and Marwar Pali passing through Broach, Ahmedabad, Mehsana, Palanpur, Abu Road and Marwar,

and enquired if His Highness' Government would be willing to erect any bench marks for their own use along the proposed line. His Highness' Government expressed their readiness to join the scheme and get the necessary bench marks in their territory erected at their cost.

39. Under the orders of the Surveyor General of India, a line of levelling of high precision from Dhulia to Surat along the main road and the Railway Line was undertaken. Part of the line lay in Baroda territory. At the request of the Residency, necessary facilities were ordered to be given to the Survey party to carry on their operations in Baroda territory.

Running of a line of levelling of high precision between Surat and Dhulia.

40. With the object of preventing the introduction into India, of the Mexican cotton boll weevil, the Government of India decided to prohibit the import of American cotton into British India except through the port of Bombay, where a fumigation plant had been provided to fumigate the cotton before landing; and invited His Highness' Government to extend their co-operation in making the prohibition effective. His Highness' Government accordingly agreed to prohibit the import of American cotton at their ports until arrangements for effective fumigation were made thereat.

Prohibition of the import of American cotton at Baroda ports.

41. The Commissioner, Northern Division, Ahmedabad, invited the co-operation of His Highness' Government in an agricultural show to be held in Ahmedabad towards the end of 1927. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was pleased to contribute Rs. 5,000 towards the funds raised for the purpose and orders were issued to organise a Baroda court at the exhibition. Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai, B.A., LL.B., Naib Dewan in charge of the Agricultural Department, was appointed representative of the Baroda Government on the executive committee. Owing, however, to the situation created by the floods in Gujerat in July, 1927, the show was postponed.

Agricultural show in Ahmedabad.

42. In order to save owners of motor vehicles from the necessity of taking out licenses from both the British and Baroda Governments for plying their vehicles on hire on the road from Boriavi (British) to Mehlav (Baroda), passing partly through Baroda and partly through Kaira limits, the District Magistrate, Kaira, proposed that the licenses issued by the officers of one Government should be countersigned by those of the other and that they should then be considered valid for the plying of such vehicles on hire over the whole of the road. This arrangement was agreed to by His Highness' Government.

43. It was arranged that the Vahivatdars of the Baroda State and the Sarhadi Officer of the Palanpur State should hold direct correspondence with each other in matters relating to encroachments on boundaries, verification of boundaries and repairs to pillars on boundaries and to service of non-compulsory revenue notices.

44. In all, 75 applications from Baroda subjects for passports for emigration to foreign countries were received and attended to during the year under report. Of these, 37 were from the Baroda district, 22 from Kadi, 13 from Naosari and 3 from Amreli. The emigrants from Baroda, Kadi and Amreli districts went mainly to Europe and East Africa, whereas those from the Navsari district to South Africa. 69 per cent. of the emigrants were Hindus.

45. The question of the levy by the Navanagar State of a tax at Rajkot in the form of a surcharge on all tickets issued to Dwarka from Rajkot and beyond was settled in the year,

Levy of the chilo-tax by Navanagar State from persons going to Dwarka.

46. With the concurrence of the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities, it was arranged that the State income-tax to be recovered from the employees on the metre gauge railways in the Kadi Division, income-tax leviable from the railway employees working on the metre gauge railways of the State in the Kadi division, jurisdiction over which vests in His Highness' Government, should be recovered direct by the local revenue officers.

47. The question of the collection of State income-tax from postal employees doing duty in the Railway Mail Service but residing within Baroda territory was settled in the year.

Levy of income-tax from postal employees.

48. It was found that the river Poorna was gradually eroding the village site of Moldhara under Jalalporc, and the Collector of Surat thought it necessary to construct four groynes for the safety of the village. Construction of groynes at Moldhara under Jalalporc.

He asked the Resident to enquire whether His Highness' Government had any objection to the scheme. His Highness' Government replied that they had no objection to the construction of groynes at sites approved of by them provided that they were erected on the side of that village and were not allowed to project beyond the toe of the bank of the river.

49. The people of Tavdi and other villages on the north bank of the Purna river applied for the provision of a foot-path on the Poorna river south and north railway bridges on the B. B. & C. I. Railway to enable them to cross the river for going to Navsari. Construction of a foot-path for pedestrian traffic over Purna north and south railway bridges on the B. B. & C. I. Railway near Navsari.

The Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, agreed to provide the convenience asked for at the cost of the Baroda Government and to allow them (the Baroda Government) to collect toll at the bridges.

50. The acknowledgments of His Highness' Government are due

Thanks.

(a) to the Government of India

- (i) for lending the services of Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnama Chariar, C.I.E., for employment as Dewan of the Baroda State;
- (ii) for lending the services of Captain C. E. U. Bremner, M.C., for employment as tutor and guardian to Shrimant Maharaj Kumar Pratapsinh Rao;
- (iii) for placing at their disposal the services of Rai Bahadur B. D. Puri, Deputy Director of Finance, Railway Board, for the purpose of inspecting the system of accounts obtaining in the State Railway department;

(b) to the Government of Bombay

- (i) for giving facilities to Dr. D. M. Batliwala, House Physician, State General Hospital, Baroda, for studying the working of the Central Mental Hospital at Yervada;
- (ii) for giving facilities to Mr. T. M. Desai, B.A., Publicity and Intelligence Officer, for a study of the methods of work followed in the office of the Director of Information, Bombay;
- (iii) for permitting two State officers to attend the class held at Dhulia by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, for training in the methods of estimating the value of crops; and

(c) to the Government of Madras

- (i) for affording facilities to Dr. C. R. Mankar, Superintendent of the Central Jail at Baroda, for visiting important jails to study the system adopted there for the classification of prisoners, the organisation of jail industries, etc., and for visiting the Borstal School, Tanjore;

- (ii) for sanctioning the allocation of a seat in the 1927-29 course at the Madras Forest College, Coimbatore, for a candidate from Baroda.

51. During the year, there was a conference in Simla on the question of opium arrangements in Indian States and another at Mount Abu regarding the Kathiawar ports.

E. Administration of Okhamandal

52. The post of Commissioner, Okhamandal, and Commandant, Okha Battalion, was held by Mr. Nanasaheb Sidhram Shinde, Bar-at-Law, from 1st to 8th August 1926, by Mr. Ramchandra Shamrao Mane Patil, B.A., LL.B., from 9th August 1926 to 15th April 1927, and since then by Major Shrimant Pilajirao Vithalrao Gaekwad to the end of the year. The office of the Adjutant, Okha Battalion, and Police Naib Suba, Okhamandal, was held by Captain A. F. Moulvi throughout the year.

53. The relations of the Okhamandal authorities with the neighbouring States of Porabandar, Navanagar and Cutch continued to be cordial. Extradition of one person in one case was obtained from Navanagar. There was no case of extradition from Okhamandal to any of these States.

54. The work of preserving peace and order in the district was as before performed jointly by the outpost thanas of the Okha battalion and the police. The number of cases reported to and taken up by the police during the year under report was 41. Out of these, 8 ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal or discharge of accused, 7 remained on the dormant file, 6 were struck off, 3 were compounded, 1 was sent up to the magistrate for preparing a *prima facie* case, 8 were under disposal by the magistrate and 6 were under investigation by the police at the close of the year.

55. During the year, 6 cases in which 9 Waghers were involved were tried by the first class Criminal cases against magistrate of Okhamandal as against 15 Waghers. cases in which 20 Waghers were concerned, in the preceding year. All the nine persons were acquitted or discharged. No case was tried by the Commissioner under his powers of Sessions Judge.

56. One Wagher of good character was exempted from attendance at the daily roll-call, while Roll-call. three new suspicious characters were directed to attend roll-call during the year. The total number on the roll at the close of the year was 57 as against 55 in the preceding year.

57. The Wagher patels of the six villages of Nagnath, Vasai, Vachhesar, Baradia, Mulvasar and Wagher patels and revenue work. and Tober continued to work as mulki patels in addition to their duties as police patels, as in the preceding year.

58. The year was a fairly good one from the agricultural point of view and the cultivators Agricultural conditions. reaped a good harvest. A sum of Rs. 3,000 was sanctioned for distribution as tagavi among cultivators for purchasing seeds and bullocks. Loans were also given from the Wagher fund to persons in need of such relief.

59. In the year under report, His Highness's Government sanctioned the grant of land on salami The village of Shiv- tenure to the Wagher settlers in the rajpur. village of Shivrajpur.

60. The following comparative statement shows the number of Wagher khatedars holding Number of Wagher land in Okhamandal :—
khatedars.

Class of Khatedar.	Number at the close of 1925-26	Number at the close of 1926-27
Khatedars holding salami land.	707	724
do. do. on full assessment	237	246
do. do. both salami land and land on full assessment	225	239
do. do kiraya land.	324	295
Total ...	1,493	1,504

61. The following comparative statement shows the extent of land in bighas under cultivation by Waghers ;—

	Salami land.	Full assessment land.	Total.
Land in the occupation of the Waghers at the beginning of the year 1926-27	27,520-15	9,912- 3	37,432-18
Land taken up in 1926-27	1,702- 8	1,495- 0	3,197- 8
Land relinquished or resumed in 1926-27. ...	44-15	120-13	165- 8
Land in occupation of the Waghers at the close of the year 1926-27	29,178- 8	11,286-10	40,464-18

62. The recovery of land revenue and arrears from the Waghers during the year was as under;—

Recovery of land revenue,

	Amount.	Recovery in 1926-27.	Balance at the end of 1926-27.
Arrears at the close of 1925-26	63,240-14-1	21,789-13-9	41,451-0-4
Amount due for 1926-27	10,242-13-8	7,318-12-5	2,924-1-3
Total due to Govern- ment in 1926-27 ...	73,483-11-9	29,108-10-2	44,375-1-7

63. As stated in previous reports, the Forest department has been directing its attention to the growing of forest trees in this district for several years past and though the efforts have not been entirely successful owing to strong western winds and successive precarious seasons, steady progress is being made. The favourable rain-fall in the year gave an impetus to these operations.

64. The compulsory savings fund started about six years ago has proved a boon to needy Waghers. During the year Rs. 4,176 were added to the opening balance which was Rs. 166. Out of this, Rs. 4,064 were advanced as loans to Waghers for purchasing bullocks and seeds, etc. At the end of the year, there remained a balance of Rs. 278 to the credit of the fund.

65. During the year under report, 38 cases of marriage and betrothal among Waghers were registered in the Commissioner's Office.

Marriage and other
family disputes.

As usual, the Wagher Panchayat settled ordinary disputes and disposed of applications referred to it.

66. The Wagher boarding house worked satisfactorily. Two boarders were discharged and four new ones were admitted. Of these 4, one was a Wagher and the remaining 3 belonged to the

Education.

shepherd class. The total number of boarders at the close of the year was 24 as against 22 in the preceding year. The boys attended the local schools for general instruction and their progress was satisfactory. 4 of them secured the first places in their respective classes and 8 won merit prizes. Two appeared at the elementary drawing examination held by the Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay, and were successful. The boarders were in addition taught carpentry and smithy in the boarding house, so that they might be able to make implements of farming such as ploughs, carts, etc. The health of the boarders continued to be good on the whole.

67. The Waghers took full advantage of the dharmashala built for them at Dwarka during the year under report.

Dharmashala for Waghers.

68. During the year, health conditions in Okhamandal were good. There were no epidemics. The Government dispensary and the travelling dispensary continued to be popular.

Health.

69. No change was made in the strength of the Okha Battalion. The cost of maintaining it was as under :—

The Okha Battalion.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pay, compensation and allowance	1,04,127	10	8
Gratuity to men invalided ...	1,760	0	0
Disbursement of pensions ...	3,825	11	4
Travelling allowances, &c. ...	820	14	0
	1,10,535	4	0

The battalion furnished 17 thanas in the district consisting of 21 N. C. O's and 62 men as against 20 N. C. O's and 58 men in the preceding year. During the year under report, 1 N. C. O. and 3 privates were increased in the Adatra thana at the request of the Port Officer, Okha, for the purpose of guarding the cargo landed by merchant ships which are now

regularly touching at Port Okha and of checking the illicit importation of articles forbidden by law. The duty of maintaining order in the district which is to a great extent in the hands of these regimental outposts was carried out efficiently during the year.

The casualties in the regiment during the year were as follows:—

Deserters	...	...	...	10
Deceased	...	...	...	...
Discharged	...	...	...	9
Retired with gratuity	...	...	...	3
Retired on pension	...	...	...	5
Dismissed	...	...	...	...
				<hr/>
Total...				27

The total number of recruits enlisted was 29. There was no vacancy in the regiment on the 31st July 1927.

The teaching staff of the regimental school consisted of 1 headmaster, 1 English teacher and 4 assistant school masters. The total number of men and boys on the register was 110 at the end of the year and the daily average attendance 74. There were five classes in the school in which English, Urdu, Marathi, Gujerati and Hindi were taught according to the curricula in force in the ordinary schools of the State. At the annual examinations, 25 candidates appeared, out of whom 23 were successful.

The health of the regiment continued to be good. There was no epidemic in any part of the year. The daily average attendance of in-door patients at the regimental hospital was 6.3, and the total number of patients, inclusive of the in-door and out-door ones treated during the year, was 1,688.

Discipline in the regiment continued to be good and the conduct of the men was satisfactory. The regiment was again put through a regular course of training and the drill showed

improvement. The whole regiment underwent the new course of bayonet fighting in the year. 319 men of all ranks went through the annual musketry course. The average points scored per man were 38.36 out of a total of 60 points per man.

The General Officer Commanding Baroda Army inspected the force and was satisfied with its condition.

70. The observatory at Dwarka worked satisfactorily and both the Dwarka and the Samiani light-houses exhibited proper lights.

Observatory and light-houses.

71. Colonel H. S. Strong, Resident at Baroda, visited Okhamandal during the year. He arrived at Dwarka on 9th October 1926 and left for Baroda on the 13th.

Resident's visit.

72. Among the other distinguished personages who visited Dwarka during the year were :—

Other visitors.

1. His Highness the Raja Saheb of Suket.

2. General Sir Mohan Shumsher Jang Bahadur, K.C.I.E., eldest son of the Prime Minister of Nepal.

73. The working of the administrative arrangements in Okhamandal continued to be satisfactory. Education is spreading among the Waghers and their economic condition is steadily improving.

Administrative arrangements satisfactory.

CHAPTER II

PROTECTION

A—Legislation

(a) THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

74. The power of making laws is one of the prerogatives of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. Legislative Council. His Highness is assisted in this important task both by his Ministers and the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council consists of 27 members including the Dewan, who is the President. The members of the Executive Council, the Nyaya Mantri, the Sar Suba and the Government Pleader, Varishta Court, are ex-officio members of the Legislative Council. Besides these, there are seven nominated official members and four non-official members. The number of elected members is 10; these are elected by the Mahal Panchayats in the State which form the constituencies. The proceedings of the Council are governed by rules laid down for the purpose. Members have the right of interpellation and of moving resolutions on matters to general public interest. The Council's decisions are of the nature of recommendations to His Highness.

75. The Council met four times during the year. The first sitting was held on the 18th of October 1926, under the Presidentship of Sir Manubhai Nandshanker, when all the members were present. The following Bills were placed on the agenda for discussion :—

(1) The Court Fees Bill with the report of the Select Committee.

(2) The Suits Valuation Bill with the report of the Select Committee.

- (3) The Sea Customs Bill with the report of the Select Committee.
- (4) The Vishisht Panchayat Bill with the report of the Select Committee.
- (5) The Civil Procedure Code amendment Bill.
- (6) The Press and Registration of Books amendment Bill.
- (7) The Special Marriage Bill.
- (8) The Hindu Adoption Bill.

Out of the eight Bills Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 6 were finally passed by the Council. Nos. 7 and 8 were referred to Select Committees and the consideration of No. 4 was postponed to the next session. No. 2 was considered unnecessary and was dropped.

The second session was held on the 20th of January 1927 under the Presidentship of Shrimant Dewan Bahadur Ganpatrao Gaekwad the Acting Dewan.

The following Bills were introduced by Government for discussion :—

- (1) The Hindu Succession Act Amendment Bill.
- (2) The Mohammedan Wakfs Bill.
- (3) The Transfer of Property Act Amendment Bill.
- (4) The Contract Act Amendment Bill.
- (5) The Companies Act Amendment Bill.
- (6) The Hindu Adoption Act Amendment Bill with the report of the Committee.
- (7) The Vishishta Panchayat Bill with the report of the Committee.

Of the above Bills, Nos. 1, 4, 5 were referred to Select Committees, and the remaining four were finally passed by the Dhara Sabha.

The third session was held on the 21st of April 1927 when 23 members were present. The session was presided over by the Dewan Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachariar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E.

The following matters were placed on the Agenda for discussion :—

- (1) The Companies Act Amendment Bill with the report of the Committee.
- (2) The Contract Act Amendment Bill with the report of the Committee.
- (3) The Religious and Charitable Trusts Bill.
- (4) The Easements Bill.
- (5) The Limitation Bill.
- (6) The Pleaders' Bill.
- (7) The Stamp Act Amendment Bill.
- (8) The Possessory Courts Bill.
- (9) The Record of Rights Bill.
- (10) The Report of the Land Mortgage Bank Committee.

Of the above Bills, Nos. 1, 2 and 10 were finally passed by the Dhara Sabha and the remaining Bills were referred to Select Committees.

The fourth and the last session was held on the 21st of July 1927 when 25 members were present. The following Bills were introduced by Government for discussion :—

- (1) The Stamp Act Amendment Bill.
- (2) The Land Acquisition and Compensation Bill.
- (3) The Police Bill.
- (4) The Penal Code Amendment Bill.
- (5) The Lunacy Bill.

Of these, No. 1 was finally passed and Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 were referred to Select Committees.

(b) THE NYAYA MANTRI'S OFFICE

76. The administrative work with regard to legislation is entrusted to the Nyaya Mantri or Legal The Nyaya Mantri. Remembrancer to the State. He also shares the work of inspection of the Courts in the State with the Chief Justice of the High Court. During the year, Mr. V. D. Satghare, who held the office of Nyaya Mantri, inspected Munsiffs' courts in the Kadi, Navsari and Amreli Districts.

77. The work of publication of up-to-date and authoritative texts of Acts and Rules in force Publication of Acts. in the State, with a view to make them available for sale to the public and for the use of the officers and pleaders, was continued under the supervision of one of the Assistants to the Nyaya Mantri. By the end of the year most of the Acts and Regulations were reprinted. When the official year ended, 112 Acts and Rules were available for sale at the State Press.

78. During the year under report, the Nyaya Mantri's Office published 38 Acts, 40 sets of Rules, Acts, Rules and Circulars. 5 circulars and 14 notifications.

79. Of the 38 Acts, 27 were amending Acts, 7 consolidat- ing measures and the remaining 4 were Important Acts. original enactments. The consolidating measures were as under :—

- (1) The State Forests Act.
- (2) The Compulsory Education Act.
- (3) The Agricultural Banks Act.
- (4) The Electricity Act.
- (5) The Criminal Procedure Code.

(6) The Co-operative Societies Act.

(7) The Court Fees Act.

It is needless to go through the details of the amending enactments; they effected modifications in the Acts concerned, in order to introduce changes which experience of their working showed to be necessary and to incorporate amendments made in the corresponding British Acts when these were considered suitable to local conditions.

Amongst the consolidating Acts, the most important were the Criminal Procedure Code and the Court Fees Act. The Baroda Criminal Procedure Code of Samvat 1952 was based on the British Criminal Procedure Code of 1882. Many important changes were made in the British Code in the years 1898 and 1923. A special Committee was appointed by the Dhara Sabha to consider the Criminal Procedure Code Bill. The Committee after considering the amendments in the British Code submitted a report with recommendations for the adoption of the more important of them. The new Criminal Procedure Code as sanctioned by the Huzur came into force on the 1st of March 1927. The Baroda Court Fees Act of Samvat 1965 was based on the Indian Court Fees Act of 1870. Subsequently amendments were made in the British Indian Act, and it was necessary to bring the local Court Fees Act in line with that in operation in British India. A new Bill was, therefore, drafted and introduced in the Dhara Sabha, which referred it to a Select Committee. The Bill as amended by the Committee was passed with some modifications by the Dhara Sabha, and was subsequently sanctioned by the Huzur. The new Act came into force from 2nd May 1927. Its scheme resembles that of the British Act; the scale of fees is, however, different. The Repealing Act repealed the Tramways Act No. 4 of 1965 and the Act extending the period of limitation for certain suits in the Amreli and Kadi districts.

The original Acts which came into operation during the year were :—

- (1) The Repealing Act.
- (2) The State Prisons Act.
- (3) The Vishisht Panchayat Act.
- (4) The Mohammedan Wakf Act.

Rules for the management of the State prisons had been in existence for a long time. It was thought expedient to embody the principles in the form of an Act, and a draft was framed which follows in main outlines the Prisons Act of the Government of India. The rules under the Act are being prepared.

There has hitherto been no separate Act regulating the constitution, finance and powers of Vishisht Panchayats which are bodies intermediate between Village Panchayats and municipalities and possessing jurisdiction over the smaller urban units not considered important enough to be raised to the status of municipal towns. The Village Panchayat Rules of Samvat 1959 included certain provisions defining the duties and the powers of the Vishisht Panchayats. A new Act was passed for the purpose in the year and came into force from the 1st of August 1927.

Another original piece of legislation was an Act for the administration of the Mohammedans Wakfs. The Act is intended to make provision for the better management of Wakf property and for ensuring the maintenance and publication of accounts by managers.

80. Among the Rules framed or passed during the year, mention must be made of the following, the rest being only of the nature of amendments of the existing Rules :—

Rules.

- (1) Rules for regulating the grant of financial assistance to rural and urban water supply schemes.
- (2) The Okha Port Rules ; and bye-laws for ware-houses in the Port.

- (3) Rules for granting loans to sirdars, asamdars and others.
- (4) Rules regulating the work of the Huzur Adalat and the Huzur Nyaya Sabha.
- (5) Rules for admission to and the working of the poor house.

81. Vathukum No. 3 laid down the salaries fixed for the posts of Government pleaders attached to the District Courts and the Varishta Court.

Circulars.

The revised scale came into force from the first of January 1927 and is to remain in operation for a period of 2 years. Vathukum No. 1 directed that Government pleaders attached to the Courts in the State should act for the Baroda State Railway Administration in the same manner as for other State departments. Vathukum No. 4 laid down the procedure to be followed for affixing local stamps on acknowledgments passed by Government servants or scholars deputed for study to places outside India.

82. Four out of the 14 notifications issued in the year relate to the sessions of the Legislative Council. 3 notifications were published

Notifications.

giving a list of law publications available for sale, at the Government Press. Notification No. 13 is of some importance. It extended the application of part IV of the Registration of Marriage and Divorce Act which relates to the registration of marriages, etc., of Mohammedans before the Kajis appointed by the Government to all the parts of the State. Before the publication of this notification, part IV of the Act was in force only in the city of Baroda.

83. During the year under report, the following Bills were published for inviting suggestions from the public:—

Bills published.

- (1) The Special Marriage Bill.

- (2) The Press and Registration of Books Amendment Bill.
- (3) The Hindu Adoption Act Amendment Bill.
- (4) The Suits Valuation Bill with the report of the Committee.
- (5) The Courts Fees Bill with the report of the Select Committee.
- (6) The Vishisht Panchayat Bill as revised by the Select Committee.
- (7) The Sea Customs Bill as amended by the Select Committee.
- (8) The Hindu Succession Act Amendment Bill.
- (9) The Mohammedan Wakf Bill.
- (10) The Companies Act Amendment Bill.
- (11) The Contract Act Amendment Bill.
- (12) The Transfer of Property Act Amendment Bill.
- (13) The Possessory Courts Bill.
- (14) The Religious and Charitable Trusts Bill.
- (15) The Easements Bill.
- (16) The Pleaders Bill.
- (17) The Stamp Act Amendment Bill.
- (18) The Limitation Bill.
- (19) The Contract Act Amendment Bill with the report of the Select Committee.
- (20) The Companies Act Amendment Bill with the report of the Select Committee.
- (21) The Land Acquisition and Compensation Bill.
- (22) The Police Bill.
- (23) The Penal Code Amendment Bill.

- (24) The Lunacy Bill.
- (25) The Stamp Act Amendment Bill with the report of the Committee.
- (26) The Possessory Courts Bill with the report of the Committee.

84. The Legal Remembrancer submitted as usual a statement showing the acts and amendments passed in the British India in 1926, with a note on their applicability to conditions in the State.

85. The Legal Remembrancer had also the charge of the Niyam branch of the Khangi office and during the year he approved drafts of several Niyams which were subsequently published by that branch.

(c) INFANT MARRIAGE PREVENTION ACT

86. The Infant Marriage Prevention Act is one of the most important pieces of social legislation in the State, and the work of exercising general supervision over the operation of the Act is entrusted to the Nyaya Mantri.

The following tables give figures showing its operation and working :—

I. Applications for exemption and offences.

Year.	Applications for exemption.		Offences against the Act.		Percentage of fines of more than Rs. 10.
	No. of applications.	Percentage of rejections.	No. of cases disposed of.	Percentage of convictions.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1925-26.	5	...	7,080	83.7	7.9
1926-27.	7	...	5,283	83.8	11.6

II. Proportion of persons granted exemption according to castes.

Year.	Brahmins.	Kshatriyas.	Baniyas.	Artisans.	Kolis.	Kunbis.	Dheds and Bhangis.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1925-26.	20	20	60	...	...	...	...	...
1926-27.	...	14.2	28.6	28.6	...	28.6	...	...

III. Proportion of convicted according to castes.

Year.	Brahmins.	Kshatriyas.	Baniyas.	Artisans.	Kolis.	Kunbis.	Dheds and Bhangis.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1925-26	3.5	3.4	1.7	4.3	20.2	17.9	13.9	35.1
1926-27	3.6	4.3	2.6	6.1	21.7	16.9	12.7	32.1

IV. Table of Infant Marriages penalised, allowed and those after the prescribed age-limit.

Year.	Number of registered marriages.			
	Contracted after the prescribed age-limit.	Exempted marriages.	Marriages penalised.	Percentage of marriages below age to the total number.
1	2	3	4	5
1916	7,022	30	2,246	24.5
1917	8,911	15	4,245	32.3
1918	6,857	115	3,172	32.4
1919	7,677	296	2,387	25.9
1920	10,398	8	4,311	29.3
1921	8,484	6	3,175	27.2
1922-23	12,742	89	6,624	34.
1923-24	12,489	380	6,107	34.
1924-25	12,737	12	6,403	33.4
1925-26	10,304	4	5,459	34.7
1926-27	10,098	28	4,534	31.1

In most cases the usual ground for accepting petitions for exemption from the operation of the Act was stated to be the extreme old age or bedridden condition of the parents or guardians. The number of offences under this Act was 5,283 against 7,080 in the preceding year and the percentage of conviction was almost the same. Of the total number of persons convicted (8,051), only 938 were fined more than Rs. 10. The courts are unduly lenient in dealing with breaches of Act, overlooking the real object of the enactment. Table No. III shows that most of the persons convicted belonged to Kolis, Kunbis and other similar castes which are still backward comparatively and fail to realise the benevolent objects of the measure and cannot break away easily from customs which have their roots in the past.

87. The Infant Marriage Prevention Act having been in operation for over twenty years, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb appointed a committee to examine its working, gauge public opinion in regard to it and report whether the time had come for an advance in the direction of prescribing higher age limits. The Committee toured all over the State, recorded the opinions of members of all the communities affected and submitted its report towards the end of the year. The Committee found that the Act had undoubtedly had a high educative value and that, under its influence, impetus had been given to a movement of reform which, among the higher and better educated classes, had appreciably raised the age limit for marriage and which, in its turn, had influenced, though to a smaller extent, the other classes as well. The Committee unanimously recommended the raising of the age limits, and the amendment of the Act in some other respects. The report will be placed before the Dhara Sabha for discussion.

B—Justice

(a) EXTRAORDINARY APPELLATE JURISDICTION

88. The Varishta Court is the highest tribunal in the State in judicial matters, but provision has been made for the admission of appeals and applications against its

The Huzur Nyaya Sabha and its work.

decisions before the Huzur Nyaya Sabha, subject to certain conditions. This latter body which advises His Highness in the exercise of his appellate and revisional jurisdiction, is composed of the Legal Remembrancer, a Judge of the Varishta Court not connected with the case under consideration and the Huzur Kamdar; but when the functions of the Huzur Kamdar and the Legal Remembrancer are entrusted to one person, one of the Naib Dewans or one of the retired Judges of the Varishta Court is invited to work as a member of the tribunal. His Highness has been pleased to order that Mr. R. H. Gokhale and Mr. Sarabhai V. Majumdar, two retired Judges of the Varishta Court should be on the panel of persons to be selected as members of the Nyaya Sabha. The Huzur Nyaya Sabha generally holds its sessions four times in the year and continues to work until the cases on hand are disposed of; special sessions are held whenever necessary.

89. The following table shows the work done by the Huzur Nyaya Sabha for the year 1925-26 and 1926-27 :—

Nature of the Case.	Arrears of the last year.		New file.		Disposed of during the year.		Pending at the end of the year.	
	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Appeals.—								
(a) Civil ...	52	53	29	40	28	35	53	58
(b) Criminal.	6	5	13	8	14	8	5	5
Extraordinary applications.								
(a) Civil ...	17	9	23	39	31	35	9	13
(b) Criminal.	7	7	32	39	32	44	7	2
Total ...	82	74	97	126	105	122	74	78

The arrears of civil appeals at the end of the year amounted to 58 compared with 53 of the last year. Out of 58 civil appeals, 10 were pending service of summons, 18 were ready for hearing, 1 was under consideration, and opinion was awaited, 1 was submitted to the Huzur for orders and in 28 cases papers were being printed. As regards criminal appeals, 3 were submitted to the Huzur, and 2 were under consideration and opinions were awaited. 15 extraordinary applications remained undisposed of, as parties had applied for postponement.

THE KHATA-NIHAYA SADAR ADALAT

90. The Khata Nihaya Sadar Adalat is the highest departmental tribunal for hearing appeals and revision applications against the decisions of the heads of departments, Ministers and the Executive Council.

91. The Adalat can reject appeals and revision applications or refer them back to the departments for fresh orders. On the other hand, when appeals are proposed to be allowed, the records are submitted to the Huzur for orders with the recommendation of the Adalat. During the year, there were two Benches:—one was composed of Shrimant Dewan Bahadur Ganpatrao Gaekwad and the Nyaya Mantri, and the other was composed of the Nyaya Mantri and Mr. R. R. Kothawalla, a retired Suba of the State. Whenever Shrimant Dewan Bahadur Ganpatrao Gaekwad and the Nyaya Mantri were engaged in the Huzur Nyaya Sabha or elsewhere, the Bench was composed of R. B. Govindbhai H. Desai, and Mr. R. R. Kothawalla. The following table shows the work done by the Adalat in the year 1925-26 and 1926-27 :—

The work done by the Adalat in the year 1925-26 and 1926-27 :—

Year.	Arrears in the beginning of the year.	New appeals.	Total.	Appeals disposed of.	Arrears at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1925-26	66	233	299	210	89
1926-27	89	224	313	181	132

During the year 59 appeals were submitted to the Huzur with the opinion of the Bench. This together with 11 appeals remaining undisposed of brought the total to 70. Of these, 57 were disposed of by the Huzur, leaving a balance of 13. The recommendations of the Adalat were accepted in 35 cases.

(b) THE JUDICIARY

92. Besides these tribunals of appeals, other courts for the administration of civil and criminal justice were as follows :—

The Varishta Court	...	...	...	...	1
District Judges' Courts including the City District Judge and the 3 Assistant Judges	...	...	...	...	4
The Okhamandal Sessions Court	...	...	...	...	1
The Extra Assistant Judge's Court	...	...	...	...	1
Sub-Ordinate Judges' Courts	...	...	...	...	24
District Magistrates' Courts	...	...	...	...	5
Revenue Officers as Ex-officio i.e. Bandobasti Magistrates (doing executive work )	...	...	...	...	89

(The increase is due to the creation of 4 additional Divisional Magistrates).

Ordinary Magistrates' Courts (doing Judicial work )	... ..	24
Revenue Magistrates exercising 2nd and 3rd class magisterial powers (judicial)	... ..	18
Private persons invested with 3rd Class magisterial powers (judicial )	... ..	3
(The increase is due to the conferment of powers on the Rana of Lalna Mandwa).		
Village Munsiffs' Courts	... ..	3
Other officers invested with civil powers	... ..	5
Courts of Village Panchayats exercising civil and criminal powers.		18
Do. Vishishta Panchayats	do.	7

The Varishta Court is the highest court of appeal in the State in all judicial matters. It has no original jurisdiction. There are, as a rule, three judges in the Varishta Court, but owing to the pressure of arrears for a great part of the year, Mr. Motilal C. Desai was appointed an additional judge of the court.

93. The administrative work of the department was under the control of Mr. G. K. Dandekar, the Chief Justice, throughout the year.

94. The following table shows the personnel of the court in the year :—

1. Chief Justice.

1-8-26 to 31-7-27 Mr. G. K. Dandekar,
B.A., LL.B.

2. Second Judge.

1-8-26 to 13-12-26 Mr. A. A. Kehimkar,
B.A., LL.B.

14-12-26 to 31-7-27 Mr. V. K. Dhurandhar,
B.A., LL.B., Advocate,

3. Third Judge.

1-8-26 to 13-12-26	Mr. Ratanji Dosabhai Master, B.A., LL.B.
14-12-26 to 13-4-27	Mr. A. A. Kehimkar, B.A., LL.B.
14-4-27 to 31-7-27	Mr. Ratanji Dosabhai Master, B.A., LL.B.

4. Additional Judge.

14-12-26 to 13-4-27	Mr. Ratanji Dosabhai Master, B.A., LL.B.
1-8-26 to 31-7-27	Mr. Motilal Chhotalal Desai, B.A., LL.B.

Civil Courts

95. The work of civil courts in regard to original suits is compared with that in the previous year in the following table :—

File and disposal of original civil side.

Year.	Suits filed.	Disposal including the pending cases of the previous year.
1	2	3
1926-27	24,941	22,263
1925-26	20,403	19,818

It will be seen that the disposal during the year was greater than in the preceding year. The number of suits pending at the end of the year was 11,009 against 8,331 last year. Of these, 2,304 ordinary suits were over one year old, the corresponding number for the preceding year being 1,763, showing an increase of 541 cases. This increase is, however, only apparent, being the result of an amendment introduced in the new Civil Procedure Code. Under this, in suits as such

mortgages, taking accounts and partition, etc., courts have to frame preliminary decrees; and the suits cannot be considered as finally disposed of until the final decrees are framed. The period for applying to get a final decree is three years from the date of the preliminary decree.

96. The percentage of ordinary suits according to the subject matter is as follows:—

Percentage of ordinary suits and their classification.

Classes.	Percentage.	
	1926-27	1925-26
1	2	3
Relating to money matters	77·3	71·9
Relating to immoveable property	17·8	23·2
Relating to other matters	4·9	4·9
Total	100.	100.

The following table shows the file, disposal and average duration of ordinary suits :—

Year.	Cases filed.	Valuation in rupees.	Disposal including pending cases.	Average duration in days.		Pending at the end of the year.
				Contested cases.	Non-contested cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1926-27	11,401	38,55,885	9,723	294	71	7,885
1925-26	8,993	39,41,733	8,571	250	48	6,207

97. The file, the disposal and the average time taken in disposing of small cause suits are tabulated below :—

Disposal of small cause suits.

Year.	Cases filed.	Valuation in rupees.	Disposal including pending cases.	Average duration in days.		Pending at the end of the year.
				Contested cases.	Non-contested cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1926-27	13,540	9,16,512	12,540	74	49	3,124
1925-26	11,410	7,76,641	11,247	73	43	2,124

98. The table given below shows the file, disposal and average duration of darkhasts :—

File and disposal of darkhasts.

Year.	File.	Disposal including old pending cases.	Pending at the end of the year.	Average duration in days.
1	2	3	4	5
1926-27	19,599	17,097	7,315	185
1925-26	15,039	14,877	4,813	179

The following table shows the manner in which the darkhasts were disposed of as compared with the previous year :—

Year.	Stayed at the request of parties.	Struck off the file.	Dealt with by rajinamas, etc.	Actual execution.
1	2	3	4	5
1926-27	25.1	13.7	44	17.2
1925-26	25.1	11.8	44.9	18.2

99. The modes in which satisfaction of darkhasts was effected are shown below :—
 Modes of satisfaction of darkhasts.

Ways in which satisfaction was obtained	Percentage of darkhasts in ordinary suits.		Percentage of darkhasts in small causes suits.	
	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26
1	2	3	4	5
By actual payment of money.	53·8	49·4	83·7	89
By delivery of possession.	20·7	20·7	...	...
By sale of immoveable property.	15	19	...	...
By sale of moveable property	4·4	4·8	7	3·8
By imprisonment of judgment debtors.	5·5	4·6	6·9	6·6
By giving periodical instalments.	0·6	1·5	2·4	0·6
	100	100	100	100

100. The following table shows the file, disposal, arrears and average duration of civil appeals:—
 Civil appeals.

Year.	File with arrears.	Valuation in rupees.	Disposal including old pending cases.	Pending at the end of the year.	Average duration (in days).	
					Contested appeals.	Non-contested appeals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1926-27	2,736	6,88,304	1,502	1,234	270	100
1925-26	2,547	6,30,447	1,388	1,159	268	106

101. Result of civil appeals :—

Result of civil appeals.

Year.	Percentage of first appeals decided by Varishta Court.			Percentage of second appeals decided by Varishta Court.			Percentage of appeals decided by District Judges.		
	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1926-27	61.0	22.1	16.9	75.1	15.7	9.2	56.0	25.8	18.2
1925-26	64.9	14.5	20.6	79.1	11.1	9.8	60.4	18.7	20.9

102. At the beginning of the year under report there were 3 village munsiffs' courts, viz. at Padra Village munsiffs. Kambliwada (under Pattan) and Variav (under Kamrej). The following table shows the work turned out by these courts :—

Year.	Number of suits filed including arrears.	Number of suits disposed of.	Arrears.	Average duration (in days).
1	2	3	4	5
1926-27	333	256	77	29
1925-26	344	336	8	30

103. The system of conciliators was in force in 15 Talukas including the City of Baroda. Conciliators. The number of conciliators during the year was 42 as against 96 in the last year. The state of the file and its disposal were as under;—

District.	1926-27.			1925-26.		
	File with arrears.	Disposal.	Arrears.	File with arrears.	Disposal.	Arrears.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda ...	238	237	1	544	528	16
Kadi ...	543	486	57	498	489	9
Naosari ...	27	27	...	43	42	1
Amreli ...	65	62	3	36	36	...
Total...	873	812	91	1,121	1,095	26

The number of suits filed before conciliators has been steadily decreasing from year to year showing that the system is not appreciated by the people.

The Panchayats.

104. In addition to village munsiffs and conciliators, there were in all 25 Panchayats (7 Vishishta Panchayats and 18 Village Panchayats) empowered to dispose of judicial work during the year against 55 in the last year. The following table shows the civil work turned out by them :—

Year.	File including arrears.	Disposal.	In plaintiff's favour.	In defendant's favour.	Average duration in days.
1926-27	243	231	198	33	22
1925-26	198	194	156	38	6

It is a matter for regret that Panchayats have not shown the interest in this function assigned to them that was expected. Several of the Panchayats did no work during the year and their powers were not renewed. The Subas are requested

to explain to all these Panchayats the importance of exercising their judicial functions and thus saving litigants the trouble and expense of taking suits for small sums before district munsiff's courts.

105. The file and disposal of possessory suits was as

File and disposal of under :—
possessory suits.

Year.	Suits for disposal.	Suits disposed of.	Pending.	Average duration in days.
1926-27 ...	802	563	239	70
1925-26 ...	717	554	163	61

106. There is an increase of 44 days in the duration of contested regular suits which is due to the reasons given above.

Increase in the duration of contested ordinary suits.

Criminal Justice

107. The following table shows the file, disposal and

average duration of criminal cases ;—

File, disposal and average duration of criminal cases.

Year.	File.	Disposal including old pending cases.	Average duration (in days).	Average duration of summary cases (in days).
1	2	3	4	5
1926-27 ...	24,246	21,008	15	3
1925-26 ...	22,234	19,811	14	2

108. The number of cases tried by the courts of Sessions

Number of sessions Judges was 151 as against 209 last year, cases.

109. The number of accused persons whose cases were disposed of was 42,739 against 43,700 in the preceding year showing an average of two accused persons in each case. The total number of witnesses examined in criminal cases in the year was 19,440 as against 18,439 in the preceding year.

110. The following table gives an analysis of the different kinds of offences :—

Percentage of offences.

Year.	Against property.	Against person.	Against public justice.	Against tranquility.	Against marriage.	Fabricating false documents.	Against coinage.	Regarding public service.	Regarding infant marriage.	Other offences.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1926-27.	16.9	18.9	·2	2.3	1.7	1	...	·3	25.8	33.8
1925-26.	17.2	21.1	·0	1.9	1.9	2	...	·3	36.7	20.7

111. The condition as to the more serious offences during the report will be seen from the following table :—

Serious offences.

Year.	Murder.	Culpable homicide.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House breaking.	Forgery.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1926-27	49	36	160	4	44	150	143	34
1925-26	62	35	284	10	78	116	121	36

112. The percentage of conviction is given below.

Percentage of conviction,

Year.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3
1926-27	36.3	63.7
1925-26	36.2	63.8

113. The following statement gives the nature of the punishments awarded :--

Year.	Capital sentence.	Fines only.	Imprisonment with or without fine.	Imprisonment with whipping.	Order to furnish security.	Whipping only.	Solitary confinement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1926-27 ...	1	14,055	1,097	...	78	5	...
1925-26 ...	2	14,252	1,223	...	112	9	...

114. The number of criminal appeals during the year is shown below :--

Year.	File including old pending cases.	Disposal.	Percentage of cases.		
			Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed or remanded for trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1926-27 ...	440	397	61.5	12.8	25.8
1925-26 ...	465	416	57.7	10.	32.3

Inamdars with magisterial powers

115. The number of inamdars invested with criminal powers was 6 against 7 in the last year.
Inamdar's work. They did no work during the year.

Criminal Justice in Panchayat Courts

116. The following table shows the criminal work turned

Criminal work done out by the Panchayats :—
by Panchayats.

Year.	File with arrears.		Disposal.		Balance at the end of the year.	
	No. of cases.	No. of accused.	No. of cases.	No. of accused.	No. of cases.	No. of accused.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1926-27	94	119	93	117	1	2
1925-26	70	127	70	127	...	...

Out of the total number of 117 accused tried by Panchayats, 70 were convicted and fined and 47 were acquitted. The corresponding figures for the last year were 82 and 45.

Pleaders and Mukhtyars

117. The number of pleaders and mukhtyars in the courts in the State was 413 against 407 last year. 19 permanent sanads were issued to the pleaders during the year. 3 pleaders died during the year, and the names of 10 were struck off the register.

The following table shows the number of pleaders grouped according to the examinations qualifying for practice :—

Barristers-at-Law.	LL.Bs.	High Court Plead-ers' Examination.	District Plead-ers' Examination.	Local Plead-ers' and Mukhtyar's Examination.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
3	187	17	18	188	413

118. The Chief Justice inspected during the course of the year two munsiff's courts, 2 mahal Magistrate's courts, one Divisional Magistrate's court and the office of the madhyasta panch at Saoli.

The bulk of the inspection work, however, during the year was done by Mr. Motilal C. Desai, who was directed by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb to carry out a thorough inspection of as many courts and offices as possible in the State, as a special Inspection Officer. He inspected the following courts.—

District Judges' Courts

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. Navsari. | 3. Okhamandal. |
| 2. Kadi. | 4. Amreli. |

Assistant Judges' Courts

1. Baroda Small Causes Court.
2. Kadi.
3. Baroda City First Class Magistrate's Court.

Munsiffs' Courts

District.				Number of Courts.
1. Baroda District	...	...	...	6
2. Kadi District	...	...	...	9
3. Navsari District	...	...	...	1
4. Amreli District	...	...	...	2
5. Okhamandal	...	...	...	2
Total				20

Courts of Diwani Kamdar

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Chandod. | 2. Tilakwada. |
|-------------|---------------|

District Magistrates' Courts

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 1. Navsari. | 2. Kadi. |
|-------------|----------|

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 3. Okhamandal. | 5. Baroda. |
| 4. Amreli. | |

*Number of Mahal and Peta Mahal Second
Magistrates' Courts*

1. Baroda District	...	...	...	8
2. Kadi District	...	...	...	12
3. Navsari District	...	...	...	1
4. Amreli District	...	...	...	1
5. Okhamandal	...	...	...	2
Total				24

Village Munsiffs' Courts

1. Kamliwada Group—Pattan.
2. Padra group.

Conciliators

1. Limbodra.
2. Randheja.
3. Unau.
4. Bhadran.

Inamdars and Thakores invested with judicial powers

1. Miyagam.
2. Khandha.

Jails and Lock-ups

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Navsari. | 4. Pattan. |
| 2. Amreli. | 5. Tilakwada. |
| 3. Kadi. | 6. Mehsana. |

Mr. Desai has submitted a detailed report on the results of his inspection and made suggestions with regard to matters relating generally to the administration of justice; these are being considered by the department and will be submitted to Government for orders.

119. The total receipts of civil and criminal courts (from stamps, court fees, fines, and other items) and the expenditure during the last year were as under:—

Year.				Income.	Expenditure.
1				2	3
1926-27	...	...	...	6,03,110	6,33,457
1925-26	...	...	...	6,10,854	5,96,090

The total expenditure of Rs. 6,33,457 includes Government pleaders' fees and travelling allowances, and the expenses incurred on account of pauper suits.

120. The department issued in all 13 civil and 2 criminal Reforms. circulars. One of these specified through whom commissions to examine witnesses, interrogatories, etc., should be sent to courts situated in countries outside British India with which there is no reciprocal arrangement in force.

C—The Army

121. The army of the Baroda State originally consisted of large bodies of Maratha cavalry known as *pagas* maintained by the State and by the leading sardars.

122. The conquest of Gujarat was achieved with the help of this army; but later on when it became necessary to garrison forts or outposts and positions of strategic importance and when recruitment from the Deccan ceased, the State began to employ Arabs, Sindhis, Makranis, etc., for these duties. These troops were collectively called the *shibandi*.

123. Besides the *pagas* and the *shibandi*, there were also Ekondis, Bargirs, &c. troops known as the *ekondis*,--individuals who were separately enlisted; they brought their own horses and were under no particular leader. There were also *bargirs*, i.e., men engaged on small salaries to do the duties of soldiers. The State also maintained a troop of horse artillery and kept guns at all places of importance in its jurisdiction.

124. Excepting the British subsidiary force, the State had no trained and disciplined regular troops until about the middle of the nineteenth century. Maharaja Sayaji Rao II appears to have maintained a small body of regular infantry. But it was his second son the late Maharaja Khanderao Gaekwad (1856-1870) who created and organised a regular force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery and engaged the services of Europeans and Anglo-Indians to train the men. The force was re-organised in 1875 and 1887 and its strength at the present time is as shown in the following table :—

DESCRIPTION OF FORCE.	FIXED STRENGTH.			ACTUAL STRENGTH.			REMARKS.
	Effectives.	Non-effectives.	Total.	Effectives.	Non-effectives.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ARTILLERY.							
L. F. Battery..	93	67	160	76	47	123	
Total ..	93	67	160	76	47	123	
CAVALRY.							
1st Cavalry ...	455	24	479	448	19	467	
2nd Lancers ...	455	24	479	451	16	467	
3rd Cavalry ...	455	24	479	"	"	"	
The Guards ...	135	10	145	135	7	142	
Total ...	1,500	82	1,582	1,034	42	1,076	* Amalgamated with the rest as a temporary measure.
INFANTRY.							
1st Infantry ...	698	29	727	701	31	732	
2nd Infantry ...	698	49	747	712	34	746	
3rd Infantry ...	698	29	727	725	34	759	
4th Infantry ...	516	27	543	*	*	*	
Okha Battalion	461	14	475	371	17	388	* Amalgamated with the rest.
Total ...	3,071	148	3,219	2,509	116	2,625	
The Band ...	111	6	117	59	7	66	
The General and Staff Officers ...	6	2	8	4	...	4	
GRAND TOTAL.	4,781	305	5,086	3,682	212	3,894	

125. The total fixed strength of the irregular force during the year was as follows:—

Fixed strength of the irregulars.

Horse

Shiledar.	Shibandi.	Paganihaya.	Khalsa.	Total.
908	333	182	577	2,000

Foot

Shibandi.	Khalsa.	Total.
1,139	667	1,806

126. The cost of maintaining the regular force during the year is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Band.	General and his staff and Senapati Office.	Medical establishment.	Veterinary establishment.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1926-27	68,513	7,87,000	7,34,857	37,994	48,187	17,507	9,435	17,03,493

127. The regular force cost Rs. 17,03,493 against Rs. 16,65,083 in the previous year.

Reasons for increased expenditure. The increase was mainly due to the purchase of uniforms for the battery, purchase of remounts and the appointment of additional probationers.

The annual average cost of each effective in the Artillery was Rs. 557, in the Cavalry Rs. 731, in the Infantry Rs. 280, and in the Band Rs. 576. Taking the force together, the average cost of an effective was Rs. 536 or about Rs. 45 a month.

128. The expenditure on account of the irregular forces came to Rs. 3,33,050 against Rs. 3,38,015 last year. The decrease was mainly due to the reduction of nemnook at the time of mobadla (succession).

The average annual cost per head in the irregular force was Rs. 762.

129. Taking the regular and irregular forces together, the total cost for the maintenance of the army came to Rs. 21,53,973.

130. The effectives in the regular army are classified by religion in the following table:—

Force.	Hindus.	Mahom- medans.	Chris- tians.	Total.	Average height.	Average chest measure- ment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Artillery ...	52	24	...	76	5'-6"	34"
Cavalry ...	796	238	...	1,034	5'-5.5"	33.6"
Infantry ...	1,908	601	...	2,509	5'-4.6"	32.4"
The Band ...	27	24	8	59	5'-4"	...
Total ...	2,783	887	8	3,678	5'-5"	33.3"

131. During the year, 112 remounts were purchased for the army, 75 for the cavalry regiments, 20 for the Guards and 17 for the Huzrat.

In order to effect a reduction in the expenditure on clothing, it was decided to revise the scale of full dress of uniform of the cavalry and infantry regiments and the light field battery (excepting the guards and the band).

During the year it was decided to give second dress and full dress uniforms and saddlery as per the cavalry pattern to the men of the Huzrat Paga excepting those of Jari Patka, instead of those given at present.

132. Field manœuvres were taken as usual and the report on the same was publised. Bhatta
 Field manœuvres and training. for the days of field manœuvres has been permanently sanctioned to the rank and file of the army.

The mixed parade of the military and the Khangi karkhanas is now held on the Tuesdays of the 3rd week of every month in accordance with the instruction of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb.

133. General N. G. Shinde inspected the Okha batta-
 Inspection. lion in May 1927. The working and the condition of the corps were found satisfactory.

134. General Shinde was confirmed as General Officer
 Personnel and discip- Commanding the Baroda Army on the 15th December last. He was in com-
 line. mand of the State troops exercising the powers of the Senapati during the year under report.

The discipline and efficiency of the army was well maintained and improvement was effected in the practical training of the troops.

D—The Police

135. A regular police force on modern lines was first
 Early history. organised in the State after 1878 during the reign of His Highness the Maharaja Sayajirao III. Before that date, there was no clear line of

demarcation between the army and the police. The first Police Act was framed six years later in 1881; this has since been revised and brought up-to-date from time to time. The rules under the Act define the powers and duties of the Police Commissioner, the Subas of districts and the Police Naib Subas and other police officers.

136. Rao Bahadur Bajirao Appasaheb Ghatge was in charge of the department as Commissioner of Police throughout the year.

Personnel.

137. The sanctioned strength of the Police force excluding non-effectives but including the Criminal Investigation department and the Finger Print Bureau was 1,025 officers and 4,097 men. The total sanctioned strength of mounted and ordinary police was 226 and 4,896 respectively.

Sanctioned strength.

The sanctioned strength of the department classified according to rank and districts is given in the following statement :—

Rank.	Sanctioned strength.								Remarks.			
	C I. D.	Finger Print Bureau.	Baroda.	Kadi.	Navsari	Amreli	Okha-mandal	Total				
ACTUAL STRENGTH.												
Police Naib Subas	1	1	1	1	...	4	Carriage Inspector Naib Fouzdar whose pay is charged to the Municipality is not included in this. Two posts of Havalgars have been added to the cadre of the Baroda district.			
Asstt. Police Naib Subas	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	4			
Sar Fouzdars	1	...	3	3	1	...		9		
Fouzdars	3	1	21	15	9	6		2	57	
Naib Fouzdars	5	4	66	70	32	22		4	203	
Jamadars	18	20	9	6		1	54	
Havalgars	256	228	105	69		9	667	
Regular Dafedars	3	2	1	1		...	7	
DAKHALBAJ POSTS. (authorised vacancies).												
Asstt. Police Naib Subas	1	
Sar Fouzdar	1	
Fouzdar	12	
Dafedar	1	
Havaldar	5	
TOTAL OF OFFICERS.	10	5	370	340	158	106	16	1025				
ACTUAL STRENGTH.												
Sepoys	10	...	1476	1153	479	341	45	3504	Eight posts of sepoy have been added to the cadre of the Baroda district.
Regular Swars	63	60	26	33	6	188	
DAKHALBAJ (authorised vacancies).												
Sepoys	375	
Swars	30	
TOTAL OF MEN	...	10	...	1539	1213	505	374	51	4097			
GRAND TOTAL	...	20	5	1909	1553	663	480	67	5122			

N.B.—The temporary establishment consisting of 1 Fouzdar, 1 Jamadar, and 2 Havalgars in C. I. D. sanctioned last year, was continued in the year.

138. The Railway Police establishment in Baroda, Kadi and Navsari remained unaltered during the year.

Railway and Water Police.

There was no change in the strength of the river police in the Kodinar Taluka of the Amreli district and in Okhamandal. One boat in Kodinar was maintained at an annual rental of Rs. 252.

139. The distribution of the sanctioned strength excluding non-effectives, the Criminal Investigation department and the Finger Print Bureau, showing the nature of their duties is exhibited in the following table by districts :—

District.	Sanctioned Strength.	Jail and Treasury guards.	Palace, Office and other guards.	Personal attendance.	Writer orderlies and Head-quarter duties.	Reserve.	Engaged in the prevention and detection of crimes	Vacancies.	Actual Force.
Baroda ...	1,909	141	297	45	113	224	1,038	51	1,858
Kadi ...	1,553	119	44	48	122	249	864	107	1,446
Naosari ...	663	83	23	45	40	76	357	39	624
Amreli ...	480	4	12	30	59	68	290	17	463
Okhamandal.	67	4	15	4	4	0	38	2	65
Total ...	4,672	352	391	172	338	617	2,587	216	4,456

140. The force during the year consisted of 2,425 Hindus, 2,025 Mahomedans and 6 of other religions, as against 2,323, 2,147 and 6 respectively in the preceding year.

Police as divided according to caste and creed.

141. The percentage of men able to read and write was 63.51 against 63.33 in the previous year.

Education and training.

The headquarter schools carried out their usual programme of instruction. Drill, discipline and physical training were as usual attended to at the district and taluka headquarters. Athletic sports were held at Baroda and Amreli and prizes were distributed among the successful competitors. Instructors having experience of military drill were engaged at the headquarters of each district for giving instruction to the men.

The following statement shows the number of officers and men who passed the departmental examination during the year :—

Sar Fouzdars' examination	...	...	...
Fouzdars' examination	...	...	4
Naib Fouzdars' examination	...	...	13

142. The number of punishments awarded to officers and men during the year was 3,861 (56 Punishments and rewards. judicial and 3,805 departmental) against 2,699 (38 judicial and 2,661 departmental) in the preceding year. The percentage of punishments to the actual force was 86.64 against 60.29 in the preceding year. The number of officers and men who received rewards in money in appreciation of their services was 40 and the number of those who received special promotions for good work was 5 against 70 and 7 respectively in the previous year.

Crimes

143. The total number of cognizable offences reported to the police was 2,954 against 2,941 Fluctuations in the number of crimes, excluding cases taken up from the dormant file. The following statement shows the fluctuations in the number of crimes reported to the police, district by district, for the last five years, excluding cases taken up from the dormant file :—

Year.	Baroda.	Kadi.	Navsari.	Amreli.	Okha- mandal.	Total.
1922-23	1,116	1,314	272	174	26	2,902
1923-24	1,074	1,356	277	252	21	2,933
1924-25	1,021	1,477	258	227	37	3,020
1925-26	1,116	1,279	288	194	64	2,941
1926-27	1,031	1,397	316	169	41	2,954

The following comparative statement gives particulars of all reported crimes, district by district, under all classes for the last two years :—

No.	Offences.	Baroda.				Kadi.				Navsari.				Amreli.				Okhamandal.				Total.			
		Police.		Magis- trate.	Police.	Magis- trate.	Police.	Magis- trate.	Police.	Magis- trate.	Police.	Magis- trate.	Police.	Magis- trate.	Police.	Magis- trate.	Police.	Magis- trate.	Police.	Magis- trate.					
		1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.																	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
CLASS I—OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON.																									
1	Murder ...	17	30	24	22	1	4	2	42	58
2	Attempt at murder,	3	3	4	4	1	...	1	7	8	...	1
3	Culpable homicide,	11	6	...	...	12	9	...	...	9	12	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	...	...
4	Grievous hurt ...	45	53	7	4	81	77	14	28	19	21	2	2	5	8	1	1	1	3	...	151	162	24	35	
5	Rape ...	2	2	3	1	...	1	1	5	1	...	2	2	8	10	2	...
6	Kidnapping and abduction ...	8	10	2	...	22	15	2	...	4	6	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	37	34	4	...
7	Drugging ...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
8	Causing death or grievous hurt by rash act ...	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	...	...
9	Miscellaneous ...	85	107	33	22	66	84	68	56	48	45	17	30	23	15	23	5	7	7	7	229	258	148	113	
	Total ...	176	214	42	26	212	217	85	84	82	89	19	32	36	38	25	7	12	12	7	518	570	178	149	

No.	Offences.	Baroda.				Kadi.				Navsari.				Amreli.				Okhamandal.				Total.			
		Police.		Magis- trate.		Police.		Magis- trate.		Police.		Magis- trate.		Police.		Magis- trate.		Police.		Magis- trate.		Police.		Magis- trate.	
		1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
CLASS III. MISCELLANEOUS.																									
20	Public tranquility...	10	4	2	3	14	41	14	6	4	1	1	1	2	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	30	50	20	10
21	Harbouring offend- ers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
22	Pretending to be a government ser- vant ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
23	Offences against coinage ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
24	Offences against currency notes ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
25	Offences against justice ...	2	7	...	...	4	1	7	1	5	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	7	1
26	Offences against marriage ...	4	12	3	12	7	16	17	21	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	6	...	1	...	...	13	33	21	39
27	Other offences not specified above ...	146	173	5	...	179	141	7	...	35	34	21	67	18	13	3	...	...	1	...	...	378	362	36	67
	Total...	163	201	10	15	204	199	45	28	44	38	22	68	26	22	7	6	...	3	...	...	437	463	84	117
	Grand Total...	1,031	1,116	130	81	1,397	1,279	519	467	316	288	64	123	169	194	100	47	41	64	13	6	2,954	2,941	826	724
		+2D. F.				+4 D.F.				+1 D.F.	+1 D.F.			+2 D.F.						+5 D. F.		+5 D. F.			

Class I. Offences against person.

Excluding cases reported to magistrates, there was a decrease of 52 during the year, the percentage of crimes under this class to the total number of crimes being 17.63 against 19.38 in the preceding year. Taking districts separately, there were decreases of 38, 5, 7 and 2 in Baroda, Kadi, Navsari and Amreli respectively. In Okhamandal the number of offences was the same as in the last year.

Class II. Offences against property.

There was an increase of 91, the percentage being 67.67 against 64.87 in the previous year. Taking the figures by districts, there were decreases of 9 in Baroda, 27 in Amreli and 20 in Okhamandal and increases of 18 in Kadi and 29 in Navsari.

Class III. Miscellaneous offences.

Under this class there was a decrease of 26 on the whole, the percentage being 14.78 against 15.75 in the previous year. The figures analysed by districts show that there were decreases of 38 in Baroda and 3 in Okhamandal and increases of 5 in Kadi, 6 in Navsari and 4 in Amreli.

144. Besides 2,954 cases reported to the police during the year, 5 cases were taken up fresh Arrears and disposal. from the dormant file making a total of 2,959 cases against 2,946 in the previous year. 835 cases were pending with the police at the commencement of the year. The total number of cases for disposal with the police during the year was thus 3,794. Of these, 383 were found to be false, 728 were placed on dormant file, 28 were compounded before trial, 109 cases could not be detected, 842 were pending with the police at the close of the year and 1,704 were committed for trial during the year.

145. Besides 1,704 cases committed for trial to the magistrates, there were 344 cases pending from the list of the previous year. The Disposal of cases after commitment. total number of cases with magistrates for disposal during the year was, therefore, 2,048 against 2,050 in the preceding year. Of these, 247 were either compounded or withdrawn in courts, 866 ended in conviction, 485 ended in acquittal and 450 remained pending with the magistrates at the close of the year.

The percentage of conviction was 54.19 against 64.24 in the previous year. Taking districts separately, the percentage of cases resulting in conviction was as follows:—

Baroda	65.9	as against	70.19	in 1925-26.
Kadi	59.77	„	56.09	„
Naosari	58.88	„	72.43	„
Amreli	67.05	„	60.17	„
Okhamandal	57.89	„	80.76	„

146. Taking important offences separately, out of 68 cases of murder and culpable homicide, 58 Percentage of conviction in important cases. were tried and 29 ended in conviction, the percentage of conviction being 50.00 against 67.15 in the preceding year. Of the 34 cases of robbery, 25 were tried of which 11 ended in conviction, the percentage being 44.00. The cases of burglary numbered 509; of these, 144 were tried, 95 resulting in conviction, the percentage being 65.97. In connection with theft, out of 623 true cases, 416 were tried of which 244 ended in conviction, the percentage in this case being 58.65.

147. Property was stolen in 1,291 cases out of 2,954 cases reported to the police during the year. The property stolen and recovered. In 657 cases it was recovered. The alleged value of property stolen was Rs. 2,42,813-8-1. The value of property recovered was Rs. 52,698-6-7. The corresponding figures for 1925-26 were

Rs. 1,32,344-11-11 and Rs. 28,660-3-4 respectively. The percentage of recovery came to 21.70 against 21.66 in the previous year. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered was 50.89 against 51.09 in the preceding year.

148. The total expenditure for the department amounted to Rs. 12,64,652-5-0 against Rs. 13,01,464-14-1 in the previous year showing a decrease of Rs. 36,812-9-1.

The following table shows details of the expenditure incurred :—

Heads of charges.	Budget allotments	Expenditure during the year. 1926-27.	Expenditure. during the year. 1925-26.	Difference.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Pay and allowance.	13,17,338- 0- 0	11,83,325-8- 7	11,68,059- 4- 1	+15,266- 4- 6
Arms and accoutrements.	72,660-15- 0	7,117- 2- 1	56,002- 8- 7	- 48,885- 6- 6
Contingencies	74,260- 7- 1	72,605- 7- 7	74,489-13- 7	- 1,884- 6- 0
Dead stock.	1,675- 0- 0	1,004- 2- 9	2,313- 3- 9	- 1,305- 1- 0
Temporary.	600- 0- 0	600- 0- 0	600- 0- 0	...
Total.	14,65,934 - 6-1	12,64,652- 5- 0	13,01,464-14- 1	- 36,812- 9- 1

149. The number of persons arrested in all cases dealt with by the police during the year was 5,007 against 5,001 in the previous year. Of these, 313 were disposed of before trial (22 were released by the magistrates, 8 died and 1 escaped before trial) leaving a balance of 4,694 persons of whom 3,043 were tried. Of these, 1,275 were convicted, 1,768 were acquitted or discharged and 8 died, while 1 escaped during trial. At the end of the year 391 persons remained pending inquiry with the police and 1,251 pending trial with

the magistrates. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried was 41.89 against 43.07 in the previous year.

150. The number of cases taken before magistrates direct increased from 724 to 826 during the year. Of these, 722 were declared to be true cases. The number and percentage of those that ended in conviction are given in the following comparative table :—

District.	1926-27			1925-26		
	Number of true cases.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Percentage of conviction.	Number of true cases.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Percentage of conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda ...	56	7	12.30	46	4	8.69
Kadi ...	519	4	0.77	467	7	1.52
Navsari ...	56	23	41.07	110	67	60.91
Amreli ...	83	7	8.43	40	2	5.00
Okhamandal.	8	...	0.00	6	...	0.00
Total ...	722	41	5.67	669	80	11.96

151. The strength of the Criminal Investigation department remained the same as in the previous year. Amongst the important cases handled by the department were the following :—

- (1) The investigation into the transactions of the Navsari Marriage Society was completed and the case against the agents of the society was placed before the courts.

- (2) The thefts that occurred in the State General Hospital were investigated and the properties recovered. The offenders were convicted by courts.
- (3) A case of misuse of a service postal stamp was investigated successfully and a conviction was secured.
- (4) A case of murder in Chandod possessing special features was investigated. The case is before the sessions court.

152. The strength of the Finger Print Bureau remained the same as in the previous year, i.e., one Chief Operator, one Assistant Chief Operator and three operators.

The Finger Print Bureau.

The total number of finger print slips on record at the bureau at the beginning of the year was 26,662. 1,069 slips were received during the year for record, thus making a total of 27,731. 100 slips of re-convicted habituals were eliminated; the number of slips on record at the end of the year was thus 27,631. The bureau received 2,017 slips for tracing during the year against 2,442 in the preceding year. Of these, 1,248 were received from the State police, and 769 from foreign officers. In all, 321 slips were traced giving a percentage of 15.91. The bureau sent 1,546 slips to other bureaus for tracing and 157 to the foreign bureaux for record.

153. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was pleased to sanction subsistence allowances of Rs. 30 a month for life to Shirinbai, the widow and of Rs. 20 a month till the time of her marriage to Nawajbai, the daughter, of the late Mr. Shapurji Bejanji Lakdawala, Assistant Police Naib Suba, Baroda City, in recognition of the meritorious services rendered by him to the State.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 250 to be paid immediately and Rs. 250 at the time of her daughter's marriage to the widow of Gola Chhotalal

Maneklal, who fell a victim to a shot aimed at a policeman by the notorious convict Abhesing Parbat who was in custody at the Raopura police station.

E—Peace and Order

154. There was nothing particularly noticeable in the General state of general state of crime during the year. crime in the district.

The Baroda district was on the whole quiet, except for the unfortunate fracas between Hindus and Mohammedans which took place in the city of Baroda on the occasion of Shri Shivaji Tercentenary procession. The disturbance was, however, promptly suppressed and the offenders prosecuted. In the Amreli district there was tension between the Hindus and the Moslems at Kodinar in connection with the mohurram procession. The District Magistrate with the help of the police officers kept the situation under control and ultimately an amicable settlement of the points in dispute was reached.

A joint conference of the Bandobasti magistrates and police officers of the Baroda district was held under the presidentship of the District Magistrate, Baroda, when questions of interest were discussed.

155. There were in all 69 security cases at the instance of the police classified as under by districts :—

District.	Number of security cases charged by the police.	Number of cases in which securities were taken.	Number of cases thrown out.	Number pending.
1	2	3	4	5
Baroda ...	...	...	...	...
Kadi ...	54	18	3	33
Naosari ...	14	9	2	3
Amreli ...	1	1	...	...
Okhamandal.	...	...	...	...
Total ...	69	28	5	36

156. The practice of submitting monthly reports to the Huzur Central Office about political and religious activities in the State was continued during the year under report.

Submission of Bandobasti reports.

157. The close co-operation between the Bandobasti magistrates and the police facilitated the maintenance of peace and order in the State.

Peace and order in the State.

F—Press Report

158. The Press Report branch remained under the direction and control of the Sar Suba.

Control.

159. The number of printing presses at the beginning of the year was 52; 4 new presses came into existence, and 4 were closed, the number at the end of the year remaining the same.

The number of printing presses.

160. The total literary output of the press was 9 weeklies, 51 periodicals, and 171 books including pamphlets, against 10 weeklies, 42 periodicals, and 199 books for the preceding year.

Output of the press.

161. The number of weekly reports issued in respect of journals was 49. The system of sending out press cuttings was continued, and the departments were kept informed of the criticism, and suggestions of the press relating to them. The number of cuttings circulated during the year was 639, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 275.

Number of reports.

162. Altogether 308 topics were reported from the local press, which may be divided as follows :—

Topics reported.

Political,	51	Commercial,	19	Judicial	4
Administrative,	32	Railways,	6	Military,	1
Legislative,	12	Panchayat,	4	Registration	1
Revenue,	16	Municipal,	33	Medical,	2
Abkari,	6	Religious,	4	Agricultural,	3
Educational,	18	Personal,	2	Police Bando-	
		Miscellaneous.	92	basta,	2

The important outside newspapers were also scrutinized, and 32 topics mostly relating to the State administration were reported.

163. The number of periodicals published during the year was 51, which may be classified as follows :—

Periodicals : their nature and contents.

General literature	3	Physical Culture	5
Education	7	Law	3
Religion	4	Communal	11
Panchayat	1	Miscellaneous	17

The strength of the magazines intended for circulation amongst particular castes indicates a general awakening among the people, and a wide-spread desire for education and social reform. Some of these periodicals are ably edited and command a large circulation.

164. 171 books and pamphlets were registered during the year falling under the following divisions :—

Books, their number and quality.

According to language

English	10	Hindi	3	Urdu	6
Gujrati	115	Sans-Guj.	3	Eng-Guj.	5
Sanskrit	1	Hindi-Guj.	15	Eng-Sans.—	
Marathi	11	Hindi-Guj.—		Guj.	1
		Urdu	1		

According to subjects

Religion	19	Biography	6	Travel and	
Literature	1	Novel	15	Description	2
History	7	Drama	7	Philosophy	1
Education	43	Physical		Medicine	1
Ethics	4	culture	3	Law	1
Poetry	36	Science	1	Communal	1
		Miscellaneous	23		

Few of the books published could lay claim to any special literary merit. The publications of the Translation branch of the Education department, however, continued to maintain their high standard.

165. The general tone of the press was, on the whole, loyal both to the Baroda as well as the British governments, though it is evident that the influence on the local journalism of the Indian nationalist press is becoming more marked day by day.

166. No book was proscribed during the year. The editors and publishers of the "Jagriti", the "Hindu Dharma Patrika", the "Moslem Prakash Patrika", the "Swadesh", the "Hinda Vijaya" and the "Bana Kshatriya" were warned to be more careful in their compliance with the rules under the Press Act.

167. During the year the Press Report and Bandobasti branch remained under the supervision of the Publicity and Intelligence Officer till May 1927, but as the idea of maintaining a Publicity Bureau, with a separate staff, was dropped, the work of the Press Report and Bandobasti branch was entrusted to one of the superintendents of the Sar Suba office, who remained in charge of this branch till the end of the year.

G--Extradition

168. His Highness' Government made demands for extradition (without taking into account the cases of withdrawals) in 144 cases against 157 cases last year, and received similar demands from British districts and Indian States in 123 cases against 110 during the last year.

169. The following table gives particulars of these applications :—
 Number of demands by and from Baroda.

Demands by Baroda

Number of demands made.			Number of demands withdrawn.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
British districts ...	103	169	2	4
Indian States ...	41	87	2	10
Total.	144	256	4	14

Demands from Baroda

Number of demands made.			Number of demands withdrawn.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
British districts ...	69	117	13	17
Indian States ...	54	110	11	29
Total.	123	227	24	46

170. Altogether 239 persons were surrendered to Baroda in 139 cases, while Baroda surrendered 215 persons in 122 cases as shown below :—
 Surrender by and to Baroda.

Surrenders to Baroda

	Number of surrenders on demands made during the current year.		Number of surrenders on demands made during the previous year.		Total number of surrenders during the year.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.
British districts ...	91	149	10	17	101	166
Indian States ...	34	66	4	7	38	73
Total ...	125	215	14	24	139	239

Surrenders by Baroda

	Number of surrenders on demands made during the current year.		Number of surrenders on demands made during the previous year.		Total number of surrenders during the year.	
	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
British districts	65	111	5	6	70	117
Indian States	44	83	8	15	52	98
Total.	109	194	13	21	122	215

Note :—Out of 239 persons in 139 cases surrendered to Baroda during the year under report and 111 persons in 53 cases awaiting trial at the beginning of the year, 55 persons in 27 cases were discharged, 106 persons in 38 cases acquitted, 74 persons in 61 cases sentenced, 6 persons in 5 cases dealt with otherwise, leaving 109 whose cases were not disposed of,

H—Prison

171. Rao Bahadur Bajirao Appasaheb Ghatge, the Commissioner of Police, also worked as Inspector General of Prisons during the year.

172. The number of jails and lock-ups continued to be the same, viz. 1 central jail, 4 district jails and 38 lock-ups.

173. The total number of admissions in all the jails and lock-ups was 4,701 (4,520 men and 181 women) against 4,144 (3,868 men and 276 women) in the preceding year. Of these, 1,315 were sentenced during the year. The daily average number of prisoners in all the jails and lock-ups was 1,017 (988 men and 29 women) against 1,055 (1,030 men and 25 women) in the previous year. Of the 1,315 new convicts admitted during the year, 92.10 per cent. were Hindus, 7.45 per cent. Mohammedans and 0.35 per cent. were of other religions as against 88.54, 9.94 and 1.52 per cent. respectively in the preceding year.

174. As usual a large number of the jail population belonged to the age group 15-40 and came from the labouring, cultivating and domestic servant classes, their number being 1,160 against 1,161 in the previous year. Of the total jail population, 19.92 per cent. could lay claim to literacy against 17.18 in the preceding year. The offences with which a majority of the prisoners were charged were theft, burglary, and hurt, the sentences in a majority of cases being six months and under.

175. The total expenditure during the year excluding that on police guards for lock-ups amounted to Rs. 1,98,220 against Rs. 1,98,021 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 199 which was due to increase under the head of contingencies. The installation of electric lights in the sleeping wards and cells of prisoners in the Central Jail was responsible for this increase,

176. The total earnings from convict labour and from other sources in the Central Jail amounted to Rs. 28,079-2-9 against Rs. 26,152-12-8 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 1,926-9-1. The total gross income from the district jails was Rs. 2,802-6-3 against Rs. 2,008-15-11 in the previous year. Thus the total gross income during the year for all jails came to Rs. 30,881-10-0 against Rs. 28,161-13-7 in the previous year.

177. The policy of providing employment for all prisoners in occupations likely to be useful to them after release was steadily continued. Jail manufacture. The convicts receive instruction in weaving, carpet-making, carpentry, etc., and the articles turned out which were of good quality found a ready sale.

178. The Thana system of sending selected prisoners of approved behaviour to the model farm and allowing them to work under conditions of comparative freedom was continued and worked satisfactorily. Some of these rendered signal service in saving human lives at considerable personal risk in the unprecedented floods in July; one of them was released and liberal remissions were granted to the others. Thana system.

I—Registration

179. The first Registration Act in the State was enacted in 1869 but as this did not fully carry out the object in view, a new Act was passed in 1885. This was subsequently revised in 1902. Under this Act all documents creating a charge on immoveable property have to be compulsorily registered. The Registration Act.

The department was under the Sar Suba, who was assisted by a personal assistant. The Subas of the Navsari and the Amreli districts and the Personal Naib Subas in the Baroda and Kadi districts worked as ex-officio registrars for their districts. For the district of Okhamandal, the Commissioner has been invested with the powers of a district registrar. The number of sub-registrars was 44, the same as in the previous year.

180. The following statement gives the number of documents received for registration, their aggregate value and the gross receipts and expenditure of the department:—

Year.	Number of documents.	Aggregate value. Rs.	Gross receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1925-26	42,462	2,74,70,648	1,93,060	55,171
1926-27	40,717	2,72,68,378	1,81,488	58,904

181. From the above statement it will be seen that the figures except those of expenditure showed a decrease. There was a decrease of 1,751 in the total number of documents and the consequent decrease of Rs. 2,02,270 in the aggregate value. This was due to stringency in the money-market and to the fall in the price of cotton. Taking the figures of individual districts, the Baroda district showed a decrease of 3,027 documents while the others showed an increase of 1,276. In the aggregate value, the Baroda and the Okhamandal districts showed an increase of Rs. 2,70,473 while the others showed a decrease of Rs. 4,72,743. The decrease in the total number of documents and the aggregate value accounted for the decrease of Rs. 11,572 in the total receipts. The rise in the expenditure is mainly due to the periodical increments falling due in the year and the supply of rubber stamps for endorsements on documents to 25 sub-registry offices.

182. The following statement shows the classification of Documents classified. the documents received for registration:-

Nature of instruments.	1925-26.	1926-27.
1	2	3
<i>Immoveable property.</i>		
(1) Compulsory.		
Gifts	452	365
Sales	17,365	17,047
Mortgage with possession	17,987	16,950
Mortgage without possession	2,608	2,781
Instruments of partition	592	556
Leases above 3 years... ..	984	766
Other documents	1,342	1,200
Total ...	41,330	39,665
(2) Optional.		
Leases upto 3 years	225	228
Will and authorities to adopt	483	428
Total of 1 and 2 ...	42,038	40,321
<i>Moveable property.</i>		
(1) Compulsory.		
Money bonds above Rs. 1,000	43	25
(2) Optional.		
Money bonds upto Rs. 1,000... ..	64	27
Instruments of pledges with possession.	13	15
Instruments of pledges without possession	21	39
Divorce	37	30
Other documents	252	260
Total ...	387	371
Total of 1 and 2 ...	430	396
Grand total ...	42,468	40,717

183. The Personal Assistant inspected 17 sub registry
 Inspection, offices and paid surprise visits to 5
 during the year against 32 and 9 respec-
 tively, in the previous year.

184. The special concession given to the agricultural
 banks in the State of having their docu-
 Documents relating
 to agricultural banks
 and co-operative
 societies. ments registered without the payment
 of fees continued to be extended also to
 the co-operative societies. Documents
 of co-operative societies for the consolidation of scattered
 agricultural holdings were also exempted in the year. 311
 documents relating to such banks and societies were registered
 during the year against 409 in the preceding year, and the
 value of the remissions enjoyed by them amounted to
 Rs. 1,482-11-0.

185. Marriages under the local Civil Marriage Act IX. of
 Samvat 1964 are required to be regis-
 Registration of
 marriages. tered by the sub-registrars. During the
 year 2 such marriages were registered in
 the State. The total number of such marriages and re-marriages
 registered since the passing of the Act is 16.

J—Courts of Wards

186. Under the law relating to wards, the Sar Suba is
 authorised to assume control over estates
 Provision in law
 re. wards. of minors and of others who are physi-
 cally or mentally unable to manage their
 estates, when the estates are of the value of Rs. 1,500 or more.
 A charge of 3 per cent on the income is levied for supervision,
 and the estates are managed and their general well-being is
 looked after by the Government so long as the disability lasts.
 The Sar Suba exercises general supervision and the Subas are
 the guardians of wards in their districts. The number of
 such wards during the year was 69 against 66 in the preced-
 ing year.

187. The value of the properties managed amounted to Rs. 31,63,978 and their income to Rs. 2,44,000.

Properties of the wards and their income.

188. Out of the total savings of Rs. 6,29,127 standing to the credit of estates, Rs. 4,26,762 were deposited in the Bank of Baroda and Rs. 15,078 in the postal Savings Bank ; Rs. 21,388 were invested in shares and Rs. 1,29,672 in Government of India bonds. Rs. 36,228 remained uninvested.

Savings and investments.

189. Arrangements were also made for the education and health of the wards.

Education of the wards.

190. Steps were taken to reduce the indebtedness of the estates.

Management of the properties.

K--Religious and Charitable Institutions

191. Temples and other charitable and religious institutions in the State are either maintained directly by the Government, or are public institutions under private management receiving aid from the State in the form of Barkhali or alienated lands, inami villages or cash, or are public institutions receiving no aid from the Government in any form. The Government is directly concerned only with the first of these classes of institutions.

Charitable and religious institutions.

192. The number of institutions under direct Government management was 46. Two of these, viz., Kedareshwar Khichri and Gyarmi Karkhana were charitable institutions for the maintenance of Hindu and Moham-
medan destitutes respectively, in the city of Baroda. They were under the direct management of the head office while the rest

Institutions under Government management and their properties.

were managed by local officers. The total expenditure on these institutions was Rs. 1,01,766 against Rs. 1,10,117 in the previous year. The moveable and immoveable properties belonging to the institutions were valued at Rs. 18,79,278 against Rs. 18,82,051 in the previous year.

193. Besides the two existing funds—the Reserve Fund and the General Fund—a third fund known as the Dharmik Sanstha fund was started this year under orders of the Government.

The details of these three funds standing in the name of the Survey and Settlement Superintendent (Devasthan branch) are given in the following table :—

Name of fund.	Amount in hand in the beginning of the year.	Contributions added during the year	Total amount.	Expenditure.	Balance at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
General fund ...	4,11,632-15-9	47,873-15-2	4,59,506-15-11	53,375- 0-5	4,06,131-14-6
Reserve fund ...	2,037- 1-9	6,860- 1- 5	8,897- 3- 2	4,803-14-3	4,093-4-11
Dharmic Sanstha fund ...	...	11,728- 0-8	11,728- 0-8	...	11,728-0- 8
Total ...	4,13,670- 1-6	66,463- 1-3	4,80,132- 2-9	58,178-14- 8	4,21,953-4- 1

194. The Reserve fund is intended to meet extraordinary expenditure needed for substantial repairs to buildings. All institutions contribute rateably to this fund. The General fund which is created out of the net savings of the institutions is intended for religious and charitable objects of public utility while the Dharmic Sanstha fund which is created out of the Government charge levied on alienated villages under the head 'institutional grants' is to be utilised for public charitable purposes. From the General fund an amount of Rs. 12,000 is paid every year for the maintenance of certain dispensaries in the Kadi district, Rs. 3,000 for the maintenance for the Pattan Ayurvedic pathashalla, Rs. 2,000 to the Pillaji

Rao Poor-house and Rs. 2,450 and Rs. 300 towards the expenses of the orphanage at Amreli and the Maharani Maternity Ward at Baroda respectively. The Baroda Rajkiya Pathshalla and the Amreli Pathshalla also receive Rs. 6,776 and Rs. 572 annually from this fund. Rs. 120 are contributed annually towards the salary of the Upadeshak (preacher) at the Yavateshwar Mahadeo at Kadi for doing the additional work of preaching to the depressed classes in the area. The balance of the General fund stood at Rs. 4,06,132 at the end of the year.

The amount of Dharmic Sanstha fund which came to Rs. 10,728 was deposited with the Bank of Baroda

195. Religious and charitable institutions managed by private individuals under the general supervision of the State during the year, numbered 4,336 enjoying an aggregate approximate grant of Rs. 1,84,499 in the form of inami villages and cash allowances. Of these, those having an annual income of Rs. 200 and above are required by the Charitable Endowment Act to get their budgets sanctioned by Government every three years.

196. All the five itinerant religious preachers at Amreli, Bechraji, Sidhpur, Kadi, and Chandod worked during the year.

197. The post of the Brahmachari for Shri Satyabhama temple was filled during the year and the usual Nazarana of Rs. 2,000 was paid by the Brahmachari. The question of appointing a Shankaracharya for the Sharadapith of Dwarka was under the consideration of government.

198. 24 institutions were visited by the Survey and Settlement Superintendent, 38 by the Barkhali Assistant and 277 by the Dharmadhyaksha.

CHAPTER III

FINANCE

199. Mr. R. H. Desai, B.A., LL.B., worked as the Accountant General, during the year except
Personnel. for the period from 22-12-26 to 23-3-27
and 1-4-27 to 16-6-27 when Mr. J. N. Patel, B.A., LL.B., held the charge of the post.

200. This department has to deal with finance, audit and
Functions of the department. accounts. As the Audit department, it examines all vouchers of expenditure. As the Accounts department, it tabulates the receipts and expenditure of the whole State under the respective heads and sub-heads, and compiles monthly and yearly statements of accounts. As the Finance department, it prepares the budget statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure for the succeeding year, and submits it for orders. It keeps the Government informed of the chief causes of fluctuations in the State revenues and advises Government on all questions directly or indirectly affecting the State finances.

201. The work of the department is divided into 11
Divisions and functions of the department. branches in accordance with its three-fold functions.

202. The main branch is the general controlling office of
Main branch. the department, under the direct supervision of the Accountant General aided by his deputy. All questions relating to finance are dealt with in this branch.

203. The English section of the main branch is now
The new investment mahal. turned into a separate branch known as the investment mahal, from April 1927 to secure closer control over the work

relating to the investments of the State in all its departments. This branch is under the direct control of the Deputy Accountant General in charge of the main branch, assisted by a superintendent. A committee consisting of

- (1) The Accountant General,
- (2) The Khangī Karbhari,
- (3) The Khangī Chief Accountant,
- (4) One of the Huzur Darakdars nominated by His Highness, and
- (5) The Princes or their secretaries on their behalf,

has been appointed to supervise the investment of the State and Khangī funds under the presidentship of one of the Naib Dewans.

204. The Compilation branch is also under the supervision of the Deputy Accountant General.

Compilation branch. The financial accounts of the State are compiled in this branch from the monthly statements received from the pre-audit office, and the mahal and other treasuries. The preparation of the State budget is also done in this branch and in addition, the accounts of the tribute (Ghas Dana and Jama Bandi) due to His Highness' Government from the several tributaries transferred from the main branch from April 1927 are compiled in this branch. The following statement shows the demand, collection, and arrears of tribute during the year :—

Name.	Total demand.			Collections.	Arrears.	Surplus recovery.
	Past arrears.	Demand for the current year.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rewa Kantha ...	53,924	1,31,072	1,84,996	1,32,341	52,655	...
Mahi Kantha ...	2,50,650	1,41,171	3,91,821	32,691	3,59,130	...
Kathiawar ...	3,21,478	2,95,338	6,16,816	16,945	5,99,871	...
Banas Kantha, (Palanpur).	46,576	44,179	90,755	41,282	49,473	...
Miyagam... ..	6,770	6,770	13,540	6,770	6,770	...
Total ...	6,79,398	6,18,530	12,97,928	2,30,029	10,67,899	...

205. The Civil Audit branch which is also under the supervision of the Deputy Accountant General, Main branch, examines after the post audit system, all the vouchers with the exception of those relating to the offices in the city and to the Public Works, the Railway, and the Military departments.

206. The Stamp branch which is also looked after by the Deputy Accountant General, supervises the general store of stamps and supplies stamps to sub-depots and vendors in the city. The stamp revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 11,16,753 against Rs. 11,28,948 in the previous year.

207. Controlled by a separate Assistant Accountant General, the Pre-audit branch before authorising payments, examines and checks the bills of all the offices in the city except the Railway and P. W. offices. The vouchers relating to the Military department received from the mahal treasuries are also examined in this office by way of post audit. The total transactions covered by this inspection including adjustments during the year stood at Rs. 11,93,87,297 on both sides of the accounts. This Assistant has also to inspect on the spot the accounts of the various Military offices at Baroda every year and those situated in other towns of the State, every alternate year.

208. The Public Works audit branch, also controlled by a separate Assistant Accountant General, recruited from amongst the officers of the Public Works department, exercises audit control over the accounts of the Public Works department and other departments of the State so far as the expenditure charges to the "Imarat Head" in the accounts of the Raj are concerned. The inspection of the accounts of all the local boards, Vishishta Panchayats and State municipalities except those in the Baroda is also done by this branch. The test audit work of the State Railways is also carried on here.

209. The Inspection branch, under another Assistant Accountant General, inspects the Inspection branch. accounts of all the departments except those of the Military, the Public Works and the Railways by actually taking stock of treasure and scrutinising local accounts. The accounts of the estates of wards, under Government management and attached estates are also inspected in this branch. This assistant travelled for 289 days and inspected 463 offices and institutions during the year.

210. The Railway Audit office audits and maintains accounts of the Railway department. Railway Audit office. During the year Mr. M. V. Naidu continued as Chief Auditor.

211. The Insurance branch is controlled by a Superintendent, under the supervision of the Deputy Accountant General. During The Insurance branch. the year under report 1365 new applications were received out of which 1,246 applications were accepted and 998 additional policies for Rs. 6,48,742 were issued. The total policies in force at the end of the year were 1,297 for Rs. 8,84,762.

The total amount credited to the Insurance Fund during the year was Rs. 25,762 and the expenses towards medical examination, payments to the survivors of the policy-holders etc., was Rs. 6,338 and the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 2,400.

212. The Sudharai inspection branch is under the direct supervision of the Deputy Accountant General, Main branch. It has to audit the accounts of the Baroda City Municipality. Sudharai Inspection branch.

213. In the civil department, 147 new pensions were sanctioned and 98 ceased through death. Pensions and gratuities. At the close of the year the total number of civil pensioners was 1,800 drawing an aggregate annual pension of Rs. 4,14,768. Gratuities amounting to Rs. 3,050

were awarded to 26 persons. In the military department 96 new pensions were sanctioned and 53 ceased through death. The total number of military pensioners at the end of the year was 1,071. The annual amount drawn by them came to Rs. 1,07,030. Gratuities amounting to Rs. 14,762 were awarded to 39 persons.

214. On the suggestions of Mr. Ghatak, the Financial Adviser, the old budget system was Budget. remodelled so as to include therein the latest actuals available and put into force from 1927-28. According to this system the Accountant General sends out in March to the various departments actuals of the past three years and also actuals of the current year upto February and the budgets are received from the departments by the 15th April. The Accountant General submits them with revised estimates for the current year on the basis of latest actuals, to Government by the middle of May. The revised estimate of income for current year is submitted by him in December of each year.

215. In the following tables are shown the total receipts and disbursements during the year as compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year.

Receipts and dis-
bursements.

Receipts

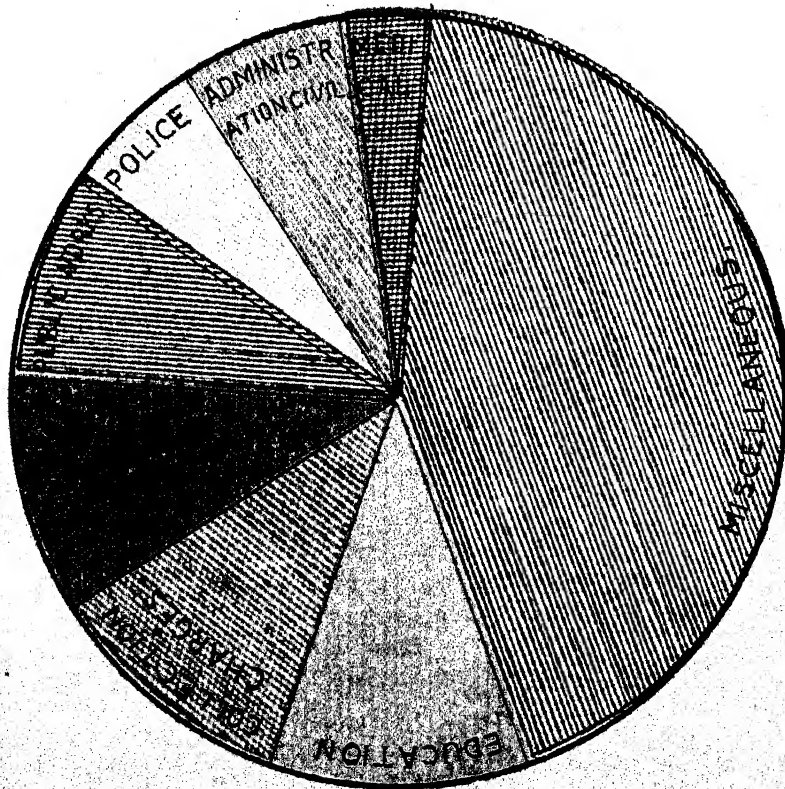
S. No	Head.	1925-26.	1926-27	Increase	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land revenue ...	1,13,27,143	1,16,64,500	3,37,357	...
2	Miscellaneous taxes.	5,75,183	6,41,152	65,969	...
3	Forests ...	6,46,371	6,07,056	...	39,315
4	Abkari ...	35,97,795	28,85,548	...	7,12,247
5	Customs ...	3,79,156	7,51,296	3,72,140	...
6	Stamps ...	11,28,948	11,16,753	...	12,195
7	Registration...	1,92,012	1,80,728	...	11,284
8	Tribute and fixed Jamabandi ...	6,16,852	2,30,028	...	3,86,824
9	Tribute ...	11,833	11,952	119	...
10	Interest ...	15,13,463	13,65,153	...	1,48,310
11	Village Board reve- nue ...	1,24,462	1,27,831	3,369	...
12	Vishishtha Panchayats	22,349	22,268	...	81
13	Opium ...	6,39,932	5,60,735	...	79,197
14	Railways ...	14,11,090	7,97,345	...	6,13,745
15	Electric ...	1,21,585	2,10,870	89,285	...
16	Irrigation ...	37,435	34,196	...	3,239
17	Judicial fees and fines ...	1,18,714	1,06,019	...	12,695
18	Education ...	2,73,274	2,89,620	16,346	...
19	Jail ...	18,830	23,614	4,784	...
20	Public Works ...	2,35,848	5,14,551	2,787,03	...
21	Medical ...	69,774	96,612	26,838	...
22	Miscellaneous includ- ing Army, Com- merce, Police, Agri- culture, etc.	6,44,737	24,23,838	17,79,101	...
	Total...	2,37,06,786	2,46,61,665	29,74,011	20,19,132
	Net Increase ...	...	....	9,54,879	...

Disbursement

S. No.	Head.	1925-26	1926-27	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land revenue ...	22,35,283	21,95,594	...	39,689
2	Other establishments viz. Taxes, Abkari, Customs & Salt...	2,05,560	3,59,118	1,53,558	...
3	Forest ...	1,36,336	1,21,276	...	15,060
4	Stamps ...	75,016	73,192	...	1,824
5	Registration ...	55,089	58,962	3,873	...
6	Tribute ...	...	...	...	...
7	Interest ...	3,91,568	44,709	...	3,46,859
8	Opium ...	10,862	28,512	17,650	...
9	Palace ...	20,31,484	20,29,422	...	2,062
9A	Prince Pratapsinh-rao's expenditure	nil	2,29,056	2,29,056	...
10	Huzur Raj Karbhar.	8,17,851	8,28,120	10,269	...
11	Judicial ...	4,65,180	4,87,259	22,079	...
12	Police ...	13,88,099	13,99,062	10,963	...
13	Jail ...	1,04,651	1,17,313	12,662	...
14	Education ...	31,35,215	32,88,520	1,53,305	...
15	Medical ...	6,86,730	7,38,022	51,292	...
16	Local Boards and Panchayats ...	4,00,617	8,49,099	4,48,482	...
17	Public Works ...	30,61,446	28,86,794	...	1,74,652
18	Irrigation ...	28,774	64,858	36,084	...
19	Army ...	2,489,570	21,53,963	...	3,35,607
20	Devasthan ...	2,48,689	2,25,791	...	22,898
21	Asamdar ...	47,1699	5,23,986	52,287	...
22	Pension ...	4,01,495	4,15,265	13,770	...
23	Extra ordinary ...	39,601	42,498	2,897	...
24	Sanitation ...	55,404	56,211	807	...
25	Agriculture ...	83,837	1,00,917	17,080	...
26	Commerce & Industry	2,93,710	3,28,025	34,315	...
27	Miscellaneous ...	4,59,479	7,73,819	3,14,340	...
	Total ...	1,97,73,245	2,04,19,363	15,84,769	9,38,651
	Net increase ...	...	...	6,46,118	...

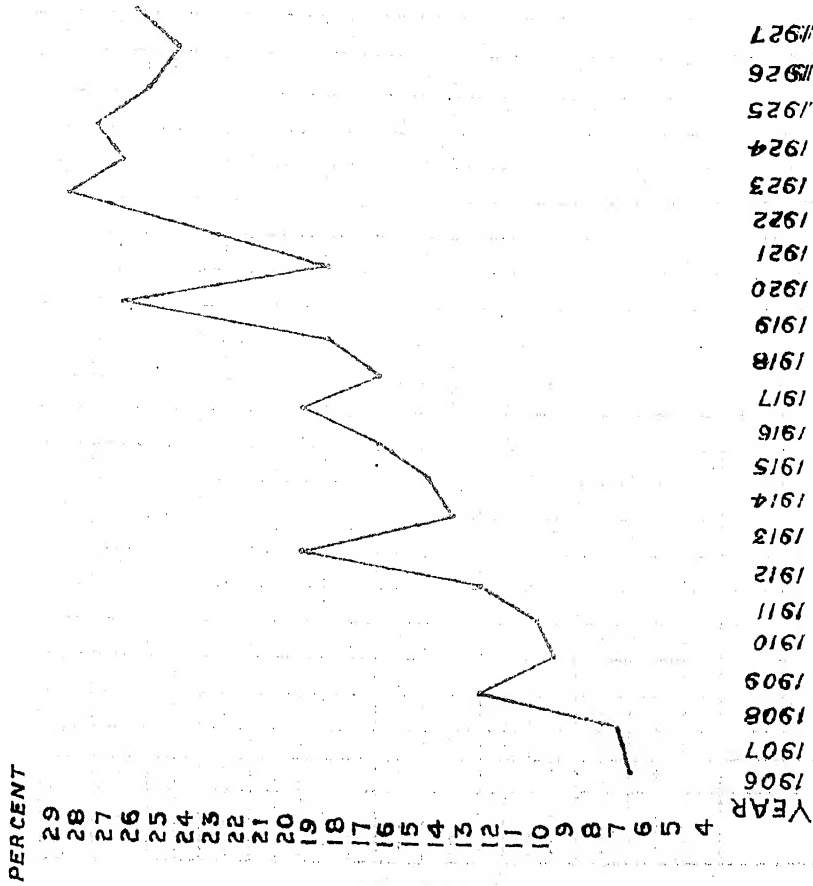
BARODA STATE EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

*Diagram showing the proportion of
Expenditure on Various Heads.*



*Diagram showing the Fluctuations in the Proportion of
Educational Expenditure to the Total Land.*

REVENUE OF THE STATE.



216. The main heads which show appreciable increase under receipts are :—

Increase under
receipts.

Rs.

Land revenue	...	3,37,357	Mainly due to the recovery of past arrears.
Taxes	...	65,969	Due to increased realisation under income-tax.
Customs	...	3,72,140	Due to realisations of customs duty at Port Okha.
Electric	...	89,285	Due to increased number of consumers.
Public Works	...	2,78,703	Due to the adjustments of the recovery of the expenditure incurred during past years on account of famine, etc.
Miscellaneous	...	17,79,101	Mainly due to the adjustment in the purchase of Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 15 lacs and to the accumulations of the amounts on account of His Highness' Famine Relief Fund, etc., being credited to the Government. The increase is only apparent.

217. The heads which show appreciable decrease under receipts are :—

Decrease under
receipts.

Rs.

Abkari	...	7,12,247	Due to the decrease in the rate of license fees and suspensions in instalments granted to contractors.
Interest	...	1,48,310	In the last year interest on 6% income-tax-free bonds was received in advance and hence the decrease is only apparent this year,

Tribute and fixed Jamabandi.	3,86,824	Due to the non-adjustment of the Kathiawar and Mahi Kantha tributes.
Opium	79,197	Due to decrease in consumption.
Railways	6,13,745	Due to the transfer of Rs. 8 lacs from the Railway earnings to Railway fund.

218. The heads which show an appreciable increase under
disbursement are :—
Increase under dis-
bursement.

	Rs.	
Other establish- ments.	1,53,558	Due to the temporary establishment for Customs and Abkari in the Kadi district and at Port Okha.
Shrimant Pratap- sinh Rao Raje's establishment.	2,29,056	The expenses for this establish- ment are to be charged to the State from this year.
Judicial	22,079	Due to grade increments and tempo- rary establishments.
Education	1,53,305	Due to increase in salaries of the teachers in English and primary schools.
Medical	51,292	Due to purchase of instruments.
Local Boards and Panchayats.	4,48,482	Due to increased grants to munici- palities.
Assamdars	51,287	Mainly due to the nemnooks of the Princes being charged to the State.
Miscellaneous ...	3,14,340	Due to the adjustment of the interest fund.

219. The heads which show an appreciable decrease under
disbursements are:—
Decrease under dis-
bursement.

	Rs.	
Land Revenue ...	39,689	Due to savings under salaries.

Interest	...	...	3,45,859	Due to the adjustment of the interest fund. The amount was wrongly charged to interest head last year.
Public Works	...	...	1,74,652	Due to curtailment of the programme of new works.
Army	...	...	3,35,607	Mainly due to the non-adjustment of the expenditure on account of contingent force this year.
Devasthan	...	...	22,898	Due to savings under Sadavrata Gyarmi.

220. The following table shows the financial position of the Raj at the close of the year as compared with that of the previous year: —

Particulars.					1925-26.	1926-27.
Assets.					Rs.	Rs.
Cash Balances	...	...	...	...	29,70,896	42,04,739
Fixed deposits	...	...	...	...	1,25,66,623	1,07,26,905
Investments including amounts spent towards Railways and reproductive public works	...	...	...	...	7,59,37,163	8,26,11,420
Total assets...					9,14,64,682	9,75,43,064
Less liabilities...					-73,14,810	-73,55,524
Net assets...					8,40,89,872	9,01,77,540
Increase Rs...					...	60,87,668

221. It may be noted here that the State has till now invested about Rs. 4,62,78,801 in railways and about Rs. 54,02,552 in reproductive works like irrigation which during the year brought in a revenue of Rs. 15,97,345 (including the amount transferred to the Railway Fund) and Rs. 34,196 respectively, yielding a return of about 3.45 and .63 per cent respectively on capital, 13 A. R.

222. The statement given above shows that the financial position of the Raj is stronger this year by about Rs. 61 lacs as compared with that of the previous year.

223. The receipt and payment work of the City and Mahals at Navsari, Amreli, Dabhoi, Mehsana, Pattan, Sidhpur, Karjan, Kadi, Kalol, Dwarka, and Petlad, where the Bank of Baroda, Limited, has its branches was discharged by the Bank satisfactorily. The receipt and payment work of the Opium Treasury at Sidhpur continued to be entrusted to the Sidhpur branch of the Bank of Baroda, Limited.

224. The services of Mr. Ghatak who was engaged by Government for inspecting the system of accounts of the State terminated on 10-2-27 and his suggestions which were approved by the Government were adopted.

CHAPTER IV

THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAND AND REVENUE

225. The organisation of the department dealing with the land and other sources of revenue is a complex one having passed through many stages of development. Under the latest arrangement the work which was originally entrusted to one department under a separate head, has been redistributed between two departments with separate heads. Under this plan, all the work dealing with Revenue proper has been left with the Sar Suba and the cognate branches of Survey and Settlement, Barkhali or alienated land, Giras, Devasthan, Fouz Mobadla and the assessment of non-agricultural land have been grouped together and placed under a separate head with the designation of "Survey and Settlement Superintendent", who is invested with the powers of the Sar Suba over these branches.

A. Land Revenue Proper

(a) ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

226. During the year, the post of the Sar Suba was held by the following officers:—
Personnel.

Name.	From.	To.
1. Mr. Narayan Keshav Aloni, B.A., Bar-at-Law.	1-8-26 20-6-27	8-5-27 31-7-27
2. Mr. Ramlal Hiralal Desai, B.A., LL.B.	9-5-27	19-6-27

The post of the Naib Sar Suba was held by the following officers :—

Name.	From.	To.
1. Mr. Shankerrao Krishnarao Nayampalli, B.A., LL.B.	1- 8-26	2-8-26
2. Mr. Ramshanker Vaikunthram Trivedi.	3- 8-26	30-9-26
3. Mr. Shankerrao Krishnarao Nayampalli, B.A., LL.B.	1-10-26	24-4-27
4. Mr. Sitaram Vasudeo Pendse	25- 4-27	10-7-27
5. Mr. Damajirao Vithalrao Gaekwad ...	11- 7-27	31-7-27

227. The Sar Suba toured for 92 days and inspected one Suba's office, one Naib Suba's office and six Mahal and Peta Mahal offices. Inspection work done by the Sar Suba. The Jamabandi of the Sinor taluka was also conducted by him. The total number of villages visited was 106.

228. The following officers worked as Subas of district and as Okhamandal Commissioner :—
The district officers.

District.	Name.	Period during which the charge remained	
		From.	To.
1	2	3	4
Baroda ...	1. Mr. S. V. Mukerjea, B.A.(Oxon). F.S.S. (Lond).	1- 8-26	1-12-26
	2. Shrimant Pilajirao V. Gaekwad.	2-12-26	6-12-26
	3. Mr. M. K. Nadkarni, B.A., LL.B.	7-12-26	17-12-26
	4. Mr. B. K. Bhate, B.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Lm.).	18-12-26	5- 4-27
	5. Mr. M. K. Nadkarni, B.A., LL.,B.	6- 4-27	31- 7-27

District.	Name.	Period during which the charge remained.	
		From.	To.
1	2	3	4
Kadi ...	1. Mr. M. K. Nadkarni, B.A., LL., B.	1- 8-26	4-12-26
	2. Mr. Damajirao Vithalrao Gaekwad, B.A. (Oxon).	5-12-26	8-12-26
	3. Mr. S. V. Mukerjea, B.A. (Oxon) F.S.S. (Lond.)	9-12-26	31- 7-27
Navsari ...	1. Mr. R. R. Pawar	1- 8-26	21-11-26
	2. Mr. M. M. Sitole	22-11-26 8- 6-27	9-5-27 31- 7-27
	3. Mr. V. Y. Kashalkar	10- 5-27	7- 6-27
Amreli ...	1. Mr. M. M. Sitole	1- 8-26	15-11-26
	2. Mr. K. B. Desai	16-11-26	21-11-26
	3. „ R. R. Pawar	22-11-26	31- 7-27
Okhamandal.	1. Col. N. S. Shinde	1- 8-26	8-8-26
	2. Mr. R. S. Patil	9- 8-26	15- 4-27
	3. Major P. V. Gaekwad... ..	16- 4-27	31- 7-27

229. The following table shows the number of days
 Touring done by travelled and villages inspected by the
 Subas. Subas:—

District.	Number of days.	Number of villages visited.
Baroda	121	80
Kadi	192	169
Naosari	136	148
Amreli	154	193
Okhamandal	126	Almost all the villages of Okha- mandal.

(b) GENERAL CONDITION

230. The following table gives figures of rainfall during the year as compared with those of the preceding year and the decennial average showing that except in the Baroda and the Navsari districts it almost exceeded double the average. In Navsari it approached the average while in the Baroda division it exceeded the average :—

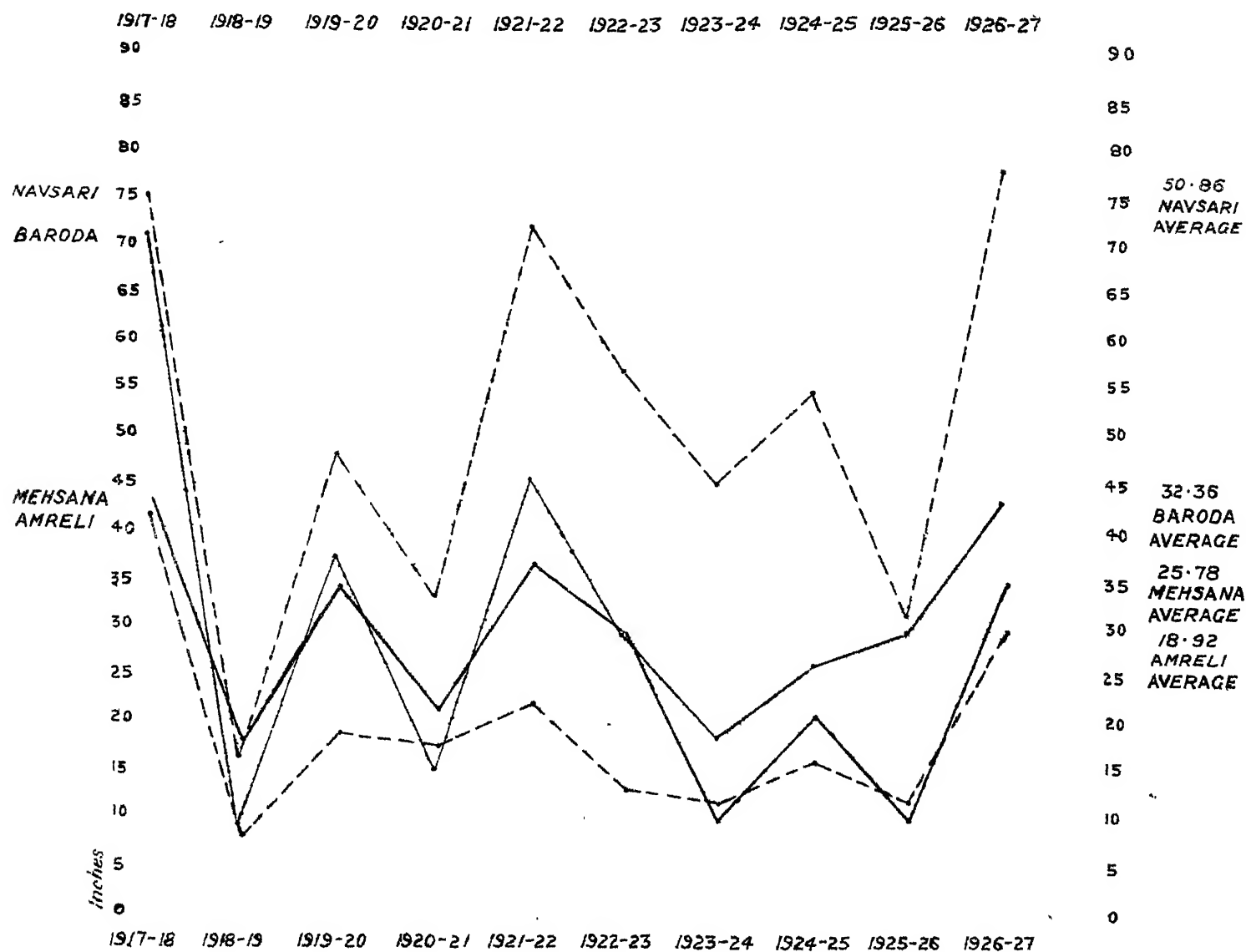
District.	Decennial average.	1925-26.	1926-27.
Baroda	40.72	28.25	42.77
Kadi	24.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	13.86 $\frac{1}{2}$	41.39
Navsari	49.34	36.74 $\frac{1}{2}$	49.10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amreli	19.83	13.10	42.19
Okhamandal	19.9	9.38	31.43

231. The yield of principal crops in annas was as under :—
Yield of crops.

District.	Rice.		Bajri.		Jowar.		Cotton.	
	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27
Baroda ...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kadi ...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Navsari ...	8	12	6	8	12	12	10	10
Amreli ...	8	8	9	9	8	8	9	8
Okhamandal.	...	...	4	7	2	4	...	...

232. The prices of food stuffs during the year are compared below with those of the preceding year. The figures represent the number of lbs. sold per rupee.

GRAPH Showing VARIATION of RAIN-FALL in BARODA STATE from
1917-18 to 1926-27.



A. Sane
Director of Agriculture
BARODA STATE

District.	Rice.		Bajri.		Juwar.		Pulse.		Wheat.	
	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27
Baroda.	14½	12½	11	13	15	15	11½	11½	9½	10
Kadi ...	10½	12½	13½	16	14½	15½	8	14	11½	14
Navsari.	8	10	12	12	16	16	12	12	10	10
Anreli.	9	10	13	14	17	18	8	7	11	12
Okhamandal	7	7	13	15	17	22	10	8	10	8½

(c) LAND REVENUE

233. During the year, the number of Government and alienated villages was as under.

Number of Government and alienated villages.

District.	1925-1926.			1926-1927.		
	Government.	Alienated	Total.	Government.	Alienated	Total.
Baroda ...	790	58½	848½	790	58½	848½
Kadi ...	1,073½	80½	1,154	1,073½	79½	1,153
Navsari ...	945	38	983	945	38	983
Anreli ...	227	25	252	227	25	252
Okhamandal ...	39	4	43	39	4	43
Total...	3,074½	206	3,280½	3,074½	205	3,279½

There was no change in the number of villages during the year. The decrease of one in the number of alienated villages in the Kadi district was due to the incorporation of Hanmanpura as a Peta Pura of Kavati in the Attursumba peta mahal.

234. The area of land in the five districts was as follows :—
Area of land.

District.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	Bighas.	Bighas.
Baroda... ..	20,92,321	20,92,321
Kadi	30,22,505	33,22,541
Navsari... ..	19,72,166	19,72,163
Amreli	11,73,305	11,73,296
Okhamandal	2,99,500	2,99,500
Total...	88,59,797	83,59,821

235. The area of land relinquished and brought under cultivation during the year as compared with the preceding year was as follows :—
Area of land relinquished and brought under cultivation.

District.	Land relinquished in bighas.		Land brought under cultivation in bighas.	
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.
Baroda... ..	170	121	3,548	1,708
Kadi	1,297	653	14,368	13,169
Navsari	102	153	719	2,275
Amreli... ..	222	70	8,105	6,163
Okhamandal	162	422	2,554	6,024
Total...	1,953	1,419	29,794	29,339

236. The following table gives statistics of transfers of land by cultivators during the year as compared with those of the preceding year :—

Name of transfer.	1925-26.		1926-27.	
	Persons.	Bighas.	Persons.	Bighas.
(1) Inheritance ...	8,288	1,24,138	7,676	1,19,303
(2) Partition ...	119	1,055	187	2,193
(3) Gift ...	367	2,766	230	2,223
(4) Mortgage ...	207	1,542	51	2,655
(5) Redemption ...	57	365	22	133
(6) Sale ...	14,515	1,27,697	11,345	95,813
(7) Other causes ...	1,718	14,152	1,171	13,791
Total ...	25,271	2,71,715	20,682	2,36,111

237. The following table gives the demand and realisation of land revenue for the year under report and the preceding year :—

Demand and collection of land revenue.

District.	1925-26.			1926-27.		
	Demand	Realisation	Per-centage.	Demand.	Realisation.	Per-centage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda	49,63,276	48,78,420	98	46,03,276	45,21,508	98
Kadi ...	39,54,151 less suspended 4,00,823 35,53,328	(actual reco- very) plus famine remissions 67,724 34,55,333	97.2	39,26,556	36,31,289	92
Navsari	19,89,732	19,78,627	99.4	20,28,418	20,24,457 plus amount remitted 1,047 20,25,504	99.8
Amreli	9,60,601 less amount suspended 1,03,480 8,57,121	8,47,061 (actual reco- very) plus famine re- missions. 74 8,47,135	98.8	9,47,523 less amount suspended 12,586 9,34,937	9,18,653	98
Okha- mandal...	58,492 less amount suspended 6,608 51,884	47,973	92.4	72,082	69,578	96.6
Total...	1,19,26,252 less amoun suspended 5,10,911 1,14,15,341	1,11,39,690 (actual eco- very) plus f. rms. 67,798 1,12,07,488	94	1,15,77,855 less amount suspended 12,586 1,15,65,269	1,11,65,485 plus amount remitted 1,047 1,11,66,532	96.5

238. The following statement shows the demand and realisation of miscellaneous revenue items.

Demand and realisation of miscellaneous items of revenue.

District.	Demand.	Collection.
Baroda	88,995	88,467
Kadi	97,907	95,861
Navsari	61,153	59,284
Amreli	32,886	30,984
Okhamandal	1,22,928	71,962
Total...	4,03,869	3,46,558

239. The following table gives the figures of old outstanding arrears, recoveries and the total outstanding arrears at the end of the year as compared with the figures for the preceding year :—

District.	Total old arrears at the beginning of 1926-27.	Recoveries & remissions during 1926-27.	Unrecovered old arrears at the end of 1926-27.	Unrecovered balance of the demand for 1926-27.	Total old arrears with which the year 1927-28 will begin.
	2	3	4	5	6
Baroda ...	2,00,516	1,11,287	89,229	98,893	1,88,122
Kadi ...	12,26,100	2,97,911	9,38,189	2,95,267	12,23,456
Navsari ...	27,479	11,310	16,169	6,464	22,633
Amreli† ...	2,40,358	1,18,519	1,21,839	32,500	1,54,339
Okhamandal	8,37,182	28,430	1,08,752	53,884	1,62,636
Total, ...	18,31,635	5,67,457	12,64,178	4,87,008	17,51,186

* This figure as given in the last year's report was Rs. 1,99,444. But owing to cancellation of auctions, Rs. 27-0-0 in Petlad Mahal and Rs. 1,045 in Baroda Mahal had to be paid back on account of fines and other items. This accounts for the increase in the present figure.

† The figure for Amreli was wrongly reported last year. It is, however, corrected this year.

240. The following comparative statement shows the coercive measures employed for the realisation of the land revenue demand:—

Measures.					1925-26.	1926-27.
1					2	3
1.	Notices	...	...	...	16,014	15,044
2.	Fines	...	...	...	535	641
3.	Sales of land	...	...	...	51	137
4.	Sales of immoveable property other than land	...	...	...	1,451	168
5.	Sales of moveable property	...	...	...	67	53
6.	Arrests	...	...	...	109	347
7.	Attachment of Barkhali land	...	...	...	95	85
8.	Attachment of Sarkari land	...	...	...	3,415	3,968
9.	Resumption and forfeiture	...	...	...	...	95
10.	Cases in which land was declared un-occupied as there was no bidder	...	...	...	2	14
11.	Forfeiture of Government land	...	...	...	45	45
Total...					20,480	20,597

B. Administration of the Land

(a) SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT

241. The field party worked in the fair season in the Amreli and Songadh talukas.

Field work.

As second revision is to be introduced in the Amreli taluka, the Kamdar tested 709 survey numbers, out of 7,316 survey numbers in 37 villages. The Survey and Settlement Superintendent toured through the villages of the taluka and in consultation with the local authorities decided that there

was no need for a fresh classification of soils. Only the sub-soil water level was ascertained afresh. The Bhimkata peta mahal was also taken up. In this area, fresh classification of soils was found to be necessary. The Survey Kamdar checked in all 150 survey numbers, in four villages out of the total of 1,142.

242. In the wet season from August 1926 to January 1927, the party worked in Baroda and did the
 Inspections. inspection work of 21,493 survey numbers of 56 villages of Kodinar and 29,952 survey numbers of 57 villages of the Vaghodia taluka, and prepared the registers for both the talukas.

243. About the end of March, when the men were free from the Waghodia Revision Settlement
 Revision in Songadh taluka. work, they were sent out to commence field operations in the Songadh taluka, where owing to climatic considerations, work can be taken up only at the end of the cold season. All the land here had to be reclassified field by field. Work was done in 45 villages in the year. The total survey numbers were 13,093. The Nimtandar checked 1,313 numbers in 41 villages and the Kamdar checked 74 in 4 villages.

As the term of the settlement in force in Waghodia taluka was to expire by the end of the Samvat year 1983, the department submitted its proposals for the second revision settlement. The report was submitted to the Government on 5th February 1927. Orders on the scheme were received in the department on the 12th of the same month. The new rates had to be declared under the amended section 77 of the Land Revenue Code, before the end of March 1927. Special temporary staffs were, therefore, engaged to get the necessary papers prepared in time. The rates were declared by the 15th March 1927 in 65 Government villages and 2 Inami villages of the taluka by the Record Kamdar who was specially invested with the necessary powers.

The proposals for the second revision settlement of the Kodinar taluka in the Amreli district were under preparation at the end of the year.

At the beginning of the year, settlement work in seven villages was on hand. Five more villages were added to these during the course of the year.

244. The number of tumars on hand with the technical side of the Record Office at the close of the Correction work. previous year was 932. Those received during the year came to 3,123, making a total of 4,055. Of these 2,990 were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,065 at the close of the year.

245. Copies of 710 sheets of maps were brought upto date, Map work. by noting all corrections and alterations effected after they were printed and supplied to mahal, district and other offices.

246. The permanent establishment of the Maintenance party carried out inspection work at Maintenance work. Bihmora in the Navsari district and discovered 138 cases of encroachment. This work was supervised by the Kamdar of the party who checked 364 survey numbers out of the total of 1,673. As a result of the inspection carried out in the previous years as many as 3,544 encroachment statements were sent to the mahals concerned.

247. At the close of the last year, the municipalities in which city survey operations had been Delivery of sanads. carried out, had on hand 2,233 sanads to be delivered to owners of properties. 879 were added during the year. Of these, 2,119 were delivered, leaving a balance of 993.

248. No appeal was pending disposal at the close of the previous year. 11 appeals were Appeal work. admitted and all were disposed of during the year.

249. The number of suits pending in civil courts at the close of the previous year was 27.

Civil suits.

During the current year 19 more were filed, bringing the number to 46. The number of suits disposed of was 29 and the balance at the end of the year was 17.

250. The total expenditure of the department was 91,795 against Rs. 1,04,852 for the previous year.

Expenditure.

251. The miscellaneous receipts during the year came to Rs. 18,776 as detailed below :—

Miscellaneous receipts.

Copying fee	...	...	...	...	1,031- 4-8
Costs awarded in civil suits	...	...	...	...	172-13-0
Sale proceeds of land	...	...	...	...	278- 0-0
Survey fees	...	...	...	...	14,885-15-4
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	2,427-11-5
Total					18,775-12-5

(b) BARKHALI (ALIENATIONS)

252. During the year orders were passed by the Huzur regarding four villages (1) Gotia—taluka Kamrej, (2) Dhakwada—taluka Gandevi, (3) Dena—taluka Baroda, and (4) Ranpur—taluka Karjan, which were all continued and orders were passed by the department with the sanction of the Council regarding one village Raghavpur in the Baroda taluka, which also was continued. The department also passed orders in the case of Urmu village, one-fourth part of which was continued, being specially empowered in this respect by the Huzur.

253. Claims in 22 cases were preferred for cash allowances of the value of Rs. 2,586. Of this Rs. 914 were continued and claims aggregating Rs. 1,672 were

Cash allowance and Watan work.

disallowed. 29 claims of Rs. 5,377 were preferred during the previous year, out of which claims amounting to Rs. 3,134 were continued and Rs. 2,243 were disallowed. In three cases cash haks amounting to Rs. 186 were purchased on payment of Rs. 2,139.

In the Watan branch orders were passed regarding 4 claims during the year. The amount claimed was Rs. 2,378. Out of this, Rs. 2,370 were continued and Rs. 8 were disallowed.

254. There were 340 claims relating to Barkhali land for disposal during the year.

Settlement of Barkhali land.

In 187 cases land measuring 1,014-9 bighas assessed at Rs. 2,240 was resumed and in 3 cases land measuring 48-16 bighas assessed at Rs. 333 was continued.

Original settlement was applied to bighas 564-1 assessed at Rs. 770-8 in the case of Adivada.

255. During the year, 92 land succession cases came up for disposal against 121 in the previous year. An amount of Rs. 993 was levied as fine against Rs. 1,035 last year, and Rs. 806 as nazrana against Rs. 144 for the previous year. The total amount of fine and nazrana came to Rs. 1,799.

256. Orders were passed regarding one Farta Ankadia Matadari village. One mobadla of Farta Ankadi Thakarati village and one of Ek-Ankadi Matadari village were registered during the year.

Work of Ankadia branch.

257. 608 bighas of land of Mul Girassias assessed at Rs. 871 were purchased for Rs. 17,414. Out of this, claims of 24 shaukars amounting to Rs. 30,114 were compounded for Rs. 11,897 and the balance of Rs. 5,517 was handed over to the Girassias, the latter benefitting to the extent of Rs. 26,217.

Mul Giras.

(c) GIRAS

258. The work of the Giras department includes:—

Scope and nature of work.

- (a) Inquiries into and passing orders in
 - (1) succession cases, and
 - (2) miscellaneous claims.
- (b) Correspondence with the Residency, other departments of the State and Girasias.
- (c) Buying for a lump sum guaranteed giras land and cash haks or commutation of land for Kothli Santhi (annuity).
- (d) Inspection of taluka offices and execution of original and appellate courts' decisions.
- (e) Representing the State and conducting appeals in the Residency.

259. There were 54 fresh succession cases, which with the balance of 12 at the end of the preceding year brought the total to 66. 52 of these were disposed of during the year. There were 19 miscellaneous cases including 2 of the preceding year, 16 were disposed of leaving a balance of three.

The Residency references amounting in all to 81 including 1 of the previous year were attended to and 80 of them were disposed of.

260. During the year, 21 appeals were heard by the Resident. Out of these, 5 were accepted, 9 rejected, 2 modified and 4 remanded for fresh orders and one appeal was withdrawn by the appellant. Out of the 4 remanded cases, one was disposed of.

Residency Giras appeals.

In two appeals rejected by the Residency principles of importance were accepted;—

15 A, R,

- (i) The Bhaderwa Thakore's claim for a Gabhan in Chandod Wanta was rejected on the ground of limitation. The principle of limitation laid down will have the effect of barring old claims based on inadequate grounds.
- (ii) In another appeal the contention of the Bhaderwa Thakore that he should be permitted to recover local and cotton cess from his tenants and hand it over to the Baroda Government was disallowed and the customary right of the Government to recover such cesses was maintained.

(d) BOUNDARY BRANCH

261. Mr. G. V. Gokhale, L.Ag., Assistant Sar Suba was in charge of the Boundary branch. Personnel. The railway demarcation work and the Political branch remained also with the Assistant Sar Suba.

262. The following statement shows the work done during the year.

No.	Description.	1925-26.	1926-27.
1	2	3	4
1	Boundary surveyed	102	89
2	do. verified and settled...	99	90
3	do. inspected	87	47
4	Cases in the Boundary Commissioner's court	1	...
5	Appeals in the N. D. Commissioner's court	1	...
6	Copies of maps and field books for taluka records	365	297
7	Boundaries inspected by local officers	1,018	1,048
8	Miles of railway demarcation ...	81	21

263. The work of joint survey under the Bombay, Baroda Convention was continued throughout the whole season. In all, 83 boundaries were verified and 15 inspected. All the disputes were amicably settled and only 2 cases were referred to the Director of Land Records for the Bombay Presidency and the Sar Suba, as the delegates could not agree among themselves. In one case the Commissioner declined to interfere on the ground that the Convention did not permit them to go behind the settlement (this case is now being referred to the Bombay Government). The other case regarding boundary dispute between Dod and Jorajini Muvadi was decided in favour of the Baroda Government.

264. Out of the 14 boundary disputes, 7 important disputes involving large extents were jointly discussed and settled with the District Deputy Political Agent, Mahi Kantha. These disputes involved about 1,465 bighas, of which 1,315 bighas were declared as being within the Baroda villages.

265. There were joint meetings in Baroda between the District Deputy Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, and the Assistant Sar Suba. The discussion was adjourned for inspecting the disputed boundaries on the spot.

(e) RAILWAY DEMARCATION

266. The demarcation survey of the Deusana-Becharaji and the Dhasa-Kundla railways was completed. The total mileage of the survey done was 21. Last year it was 81.

267. The question of the relinquishment of the surplus land in the Tapti Valley Railway stations was discussed at a meeting of the senior Government Inspector Circle No. 5 and the Demarcation Officer in July but no decision was arrived at.

268. Field work for amalgamating relinquished land with adjoining survey numbers was conducted on the (1) Petlad-Bhadran, (2) Choranda-Koral, (3) Bahadarpur-Bodeli, (4) and a part of the Motipura Tanakhala railways. About 370 bighas over a length of 40 miles were so amalgamated in the year.

269. The work of corrections in survey papers was in arrears, and one more measurer from the Survey department was taken on loan in addition to the two already engaged on this work. The corrections in the survey papers done in the year were for 71 miles and the area amalgamated with the adjoining fields since 1914-15 comes to 3,037 bighas and the price realised from the sale of this land, trees, etc., to Rs. 28,986. The yearly assessment on the relinquished land amounts to Rs. 3,326.

(f) COMPENSATION

270. As usual the work of assessing compensation for land acquisition was carried out through the agency of the Revenue Naib Subas.

The following statement shows the cases disposed of with the necessary details regarding the work done during the year :—

Name of the district.	No. of cases disposed of.	Area of land acquired.		Kothali Santh.	Amount of award in Rs.	Area of land given in exchange.		Amount awarded for property other than land.
		Bighas.	Sq. feet.			Bighas	Sq. feet.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Baroda ...	227	49-15-18	81,338- 9-4½	...	51,904- 2-10	...	...	48,880- 6- 5
Kadi...	21	7- 3- 4	9,694- 6	...	1,716- 8- 8	...	...	420- 0- 0
Navsari ...	81	78- 4- 4½	44,048- 0	13-5	11,780- 5- 3	0-16	...	774- 7- 3
Anreli ...	25	5-18- 0	1,45,882	...	2,432- 9- 0	...	...	378-10- 7
Okhamandal.	25	152-14- 0	111- 3	...	757- 1-11	...	...	37- 8- 0
Total ...	379	293-15-6½	2,81,073-18-4½	13-5	68,590-11- 8	0-16	...	50,491- 0- 3
Figures for the year 1925-26.		125- 2-3½	3,34,701-32	...	56,096-15- 1	...	16,512	51,835- 3- 6

(g) ATTACHED ESTATES

271. The following table shows the number of estates under attachment at the beginning and the end of the year and the causes which led to their attachment :—

No.	Causes of attachment.	Estates under attachment at the beginning of the year.	Estates under attachment at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4
1	Under the Guardian and Wards Act.	67	65
2	Mortgaged to Government for loans.	32	29
3	Attached for arrears of land revenue.	18	23
4	Attached owing to disputes among holders.	13	23
5	Attached owing to mismanagement of temples.	84	73
6	Attached pending mutation of names.	10	13
7	Attached for protection of the Government share.	5	8
8	Attached as properties of temples under Government management.	14	11
9	Attached for other reasons ...	67	74
	Total ...	310	319

The number of estates newly attached was 39 and that of estates released from attachment 30.

272. The following table shows the number of estates under attachment, the annual demand, realisations, and arrears for the year under report as compared with those in the preceding year :—

Demand and collections of attached estates.

Year.	No. of Estates.	Demand.		
		Past.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
1925-26	310	Rs. 1,35,886- 0-0	Rs. 5,01,366- 0-0	Rs. 6,37,252-0-0
1926-27	319	1,14,254-12-6	5,08,617- 8-2	6,22,872-4-8

Year.	No. of Estates.	Collections.		
		Past.	Current.	Total.
1	2	6	7	8
1925-26	310	Rs. 50,864- 0-0	Rs. 4,75,218-0-0	Rs. 5,26,082-0-0
1926-27	319	26,351-12-7	4,58,846-5-5	4,85,198-2-0

Year.	No. of Estates.	Arrears.		
		Past.	Current.	Total.
1	2	9	10	11
1925-26	310	Rs. 85,217- 0-0	Rs. 28,533-0-0	Rs. 1,13,750-0- 0
1926-27	319	87,996-15-2	51,700-5-8	1,39,703-4-10

Year.	No. of Estates.	Collections in excess.		
		Past.	Current.	Total.
1	2	12	13	14
1925-26	310	Rs. 195- 0-0	Rs. 2,385-0- 0	Rs. 2,580-0-0
1926-27	319	93-15-3	1,935-2-11	2,029-2-2

273. The following table shows the number of years for which estates have continued under attachment :—

Number of estates and period of attachment :—

Under one year	Number of estates under attachment for more than							Total.
	One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Four years.	Five years.	Ten years.	Fifteen years.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
42	35	28	50	17	87	16	44	319

C. Other Sources of Revenue

(a) EXCISE

274. The department of Excise, Customs, Salt and Opium continued to be under the control of the Personnel. Sar Suba, during the whole of the year.

275. The excise revenue was derived from the manufacture and sale of country and foreign liquors and from the licenses for the sale of Sources of revenue. toddy and intoxicating and poisonous drugs.

276. The system in force for the manufacture and supply of liquor was the same as in the last year, viz., "contract distilling and separate shop system," except in the Amreli district (including Okhamandal) where the "district monopoly system" still prevails.

The contract for the manufacture and supply of liquor for the Baroda and Kadi districts remained with the Alembic Chemical Works, Limited, and that for the Navsari district with Messrs. Gyara and Company, during the year. As the period of the farm for the manufacture and sale of country liquor in the Amreli district (including Okhamandal) expired in the end of March 1927, the same was renewed to Sorabsha Adarjee of Kodinar for a further period of three years from the 1st of April 1927 with a minimum guarantee of Rs. 21,000 for still head duty and Rs. 1,001 for licence fee every year.

277. As shown in the last report, liquor shops in Baroda city which had been leased in block for a period of three years from 1st April 1926, continued to remain with Mr. Fanibanda with a minimum guarantee of Rs. 5,20,000 payable in 12 monthly instalments. The liquor shops in the Baroda district (except those in the city) which were also leased for a period of three years from 1st April 1926 to old shop-keepers, continued to remain with them. The contracts for selling liquor for the whole of the Kadi district continued to remain with Messrs. Gyara, Tata and Dabu on the lump sum guarantee of Rs. 3,50,000 and for the whole of the Navsari district with Mr. Fanibanda with a minimum guarantee of Rs. 16,50,000 during the year.

278. The following statement gives the figures of excise revenue during the year :—

Details of excise revenue.

Serial No.	Item.	1925-26.	1926-27.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Manufacture and sale of country liquor.	28,90,815	23,50,988
2	Duty and license fee for the sale of foreign liquor including rectified and denatured spirits	39,582	38,094
3	Sale of toddy	4,98,298	4,28,338
4	Sale of intoxicating and poisonous drugs,	98,546	61,469
5	Miscellaneous	70,980	6,659
	Total...	35,98,221	28,85,548

The decrease under the first and second items was due to decrease in consumption owing to general trade depression.

The decrease in item 3 was due to absence of competition in auctions of toddy-shops in the Navsari district.

The decrease in item 4 was mainly due to the fact that the refund of duty on intoxicating drugs consumed in all the districts in the preceding year was not recovered during the year.

The decrease in the last item was due to the fact that the excess over the cost price of liquor paid to the distilling contractors was not charged to the shop-keepers.

279. The following statement gives the demand, collections and arrears of excise revenue for the year:—

Collections and arrears,

District	Demand	Surplus	Total collections	Arrears
1	2	3	4	5
Baroda ..	14,40,694	1,938	9,51,136	4,91,496
Kadi ...	3,81,992	...	2,71,184	1,10,809
Navsari ..	20,91,260	...	16,73,197	4,18,062
Amreli ...	24,407	...	22,907	1,500
Okhamandal ...	2,629	...	1,640	989
Total ...	39,40,982	1,938	29,20,064	10,22,856

280. The following comparative statement shows the number of shops in each district:—
Number of shops.

District	Country liquor shops.		Toddy shops.		Foreign liquor		Total.	
	25-26	26-27	25-26	26-27	25-26	26-27	25-26	26-27
Baroda ...	187	187	11	12	9	9	207	208
Kadi ...	186	186	...	...	3	3	189	189
Navsari ...	286	293	250	251	8	8	544	552
Amreli ...	23	23	...	...	1	1	24	24
Okhamandal	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total ...	684	691	261	263	21	21	966	975

There were 211 toddy tree-foot booths against 187 in the preceding year, in the Navsari district. Two new foot booths were opened in the Amreli district during the year.

281. The following statement shows the number of Offences.
offences detected against the Abkari Act
and the number of convictions and
acquittals :—

District.	Offences pending disposal at the beginning of the year.	New offences.	Total.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Offences pending disposal at the end of the year.
Baroda ...	5	220	225	197	15	13
Kadi ...	11	467	478	411	22	45
Navsari ...	14	426	440	413	5	22
Amreli ..	...	2	2	2	...	...
Okhamandal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	30	1,115	1,145	1,023	42	80

There was an increase in the number of offences detected in the Baroda, Kadi and Navsari districts.

(b) OPIUM

282. The sources of opium revenue continued to be

Sources of opium revenue.

- (a) profit on opium issued to licensed vendors for local consumption,
- (b) fees for licenses for retail sale,
- (c) miscellaneous receipts.

283. The manufacture of opium is a State monopoly on the "Bengal System." The issue rate of opium from the depots continued to be Rs. 37-8-0 per seer of 40 tolas.

284. The retail vend licenses, which were given for Lease of opium shops. two years from April 1926, were with the old licenses.

285. Poppy was cultivated in the Sidhpur, Kheralu and Poppy cultivation. Visnagar talukas of the Kadi district. Applications for permission to cultivate

poppy were received from 47 villages and permits to cultivate it on 737 bighas were given. The juice tendered by the cultivators was 98 maunds, 25 seers, 15 tolas against 13 maunds, 21 seers and 35 tolas in the preceding year. The cultivators are required to sell the whole produce to the Government at a fixed rate. The rate fixed for the year was Rs. 5 per seer for the best quality juice.

286. The following figures show the quantity of opium

Opium sent to the depots and consumption. sent to the depots from the Opium Factory at Sidhpur.

Year.			Lbs.
1925-26	...	...	9,450
1926-27	...	...	13,090

The actual consumption of opium during the year was lbs. 12,666 against lbs. 14,372 in the preceding year showing a decrease of lbs. 1,706.

287. The financial results of the sale of opium in the State
Opium revenue. were as follows :—

Year.				Cost of production. Rs.	Amount realised from licensed vendors Rs.	Profit to the State. Rs.
1925-26	...	...	...	1,20,570	6,39,933	5,19,363
1926-27	...	...	...	1,27,003	5,60,734	4,33,731

The decrease of Rs. 85,632 was mainly due to decrease in consumption.

(c) CUSTOMS AND PORT-DUES

288. The following figures show the revenue obtained from

Revenue from customs and port-dues.

- (1) customs duties at Chandod and the collection of arrears of excise duty on cotton goods,
- (2) sea customs and port-dues in the districts of Amreli and Okhamandal, and
- (3) Armar-cess in the Navsari district :—

District.	1925-26.	1926-27.
Baroda	2,44,078	2,770
Kadi	40,796	47,737
Navsari	18,175	6,504
Okhamandal	67,150	6,72,471
Total...	3,79,155	7,51,295

There was an increase of Rs. 3,72,140 in the customs revenue for the year. The decrease in the Baroda district was due to the abolition of the excise duty on cotton goods produced in the textile mills and that in the Navsari district to general trade depression. The net increase in the customs revenue was due mainly to the development of Port Okha.

289. A system of protective customs was introduced in the Kadi district excepting the talukas of Customs duties in Kadi district. Dehgam and Attarsumba which are intersected at many points by foreign territory. Foreign sugar and sugar candy, wet and dry dates, matches and certain articles of hardware coming into the protected zone of the district from ports other than Okha, outside Baroda State, were taxed at prescribed rates.

290. The income from these duties in the Kadi district was Rs. 39,705 while the expenses of collection came to Rs. 22,658.

Income from customs duties in Kadi district.

291. The figures given below show the extent to which the advantage of bonded ware-house facilities were taken by the importers at Port Okha :—

Goods entered in the ware-house.			Goods sent out of the ware-house.			Goods in stock in the ware-house		
No of tons.	Value Rs.	Duty Rs.	No of tons.	Value Rs.	Duty Rs.	No of tons.	Value Rs.	Duty Rs.
8,615	13,03,175	5,58,695	6,924	10,46,253	4,55,141	1,691	2,56,921	1,03,553

(d) SALT

292. The salt arrangements for the Baroda, Kadi and Navsari districts remained unchanged.
Salt arrangement.

293. There were salt deposits in five villages of the Kodinar taluka. These were auctioned out and given on lease for three years from August 1926 to July 1929. The monopoly for the collection, manufacture and sale of salt was given separately for each deposit. The total income realised from these amounted to Rs. 240 against Rs. 31 in the year preceding.
Kodinar salt revenue.

294. During the year, 1,47,200 Bengal maunds of salt were manufactured and 6,440 maunds were consumed, against 200 maunds manufactured and consumed in the previous year 1,40,760 maunds of salt remained on hand at the end of the year.
Consumption of salt in Kodinar.

295. The right to collect salt in the 11 salt beds in Okhamandal was not auctioned as the Government have given this concession to Mr. Kapilram H. Vakil.
Salt arrangements in Okhamandal.

(e) INCOME TAX

296. The following table shows the demand and realisation of income tax during the year :—
Income tax.

District.	1925-26.		Per-centage.	1926-27.		Per-centage.
	Demand.	Collec-tion.		Demand.	Collec-tion.	
Baroda	2,77,827	2,68,260	96·4	3,16,212	3,06,067	97·
Kadi	1,51,025	1,25,385	83·	1,96,031	1,71,344	86·4
Navsari	51,888	51,621	99·4	49,173	48,847	99·3
Amreli	20,600	19,888	96·5	22,595	22,297	99·
Okhamandal ...	8,482	7,383	87·	5,502	5,407	98·3
Total...	5,09,822	4,72,507	92·6	5,89,493	5,53,962	94·

(f) STAMPS

297. The revenue derived from the sale of stamps is shown in the following table :—

Sources of revenue.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of court fee stamps	5,22,082	5,28,135
Sale of documentary stamps	5,87,019	5,59,850
Special levies	11,313	6,714
Miscellaneous receipts	8,534	22,054
Total... ..	11,28,948	11,16,753

There was a decrease of Rs. 12,195 in the total receipts, the shortage in the sale of documentary stamps being mainly responsible for this,

298. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred under the head of "Stamps":--

Year			Rs.
1925-26	...	...	75,016
1926-27	...	...	73,192

299. The department referred 47 cases to the Varishta court for decision. There were in all 65 cases, of which 23 were decided, the court agreeing with the department in 16 and differing in 7. The number of cases pending decision at the close of the year was 42.

CHAPTER V

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

A. Local Boards

300. The term Local Boards includes the Village Panchayats, Mahal Panchayats and the Prant or District Panchayats. Village Panchayats were established in the State as early as 1891 and Mahal and Prant Panchayats in 1904 under the Sthanik Panchayat Act passed in that year. A local cess of one anna in the rupee of land revenue paid, is levied for the mahal and districts boards, while for the village boards Government have earmarked miscellaneous items of revenues accruing in the village such as rental from village sites, income from the sale of fruits and fire-wood from trees, receipts from cattle pounds and the sale of grass, etc.

301. The following table shows the demand and realisation of local cess during the year as compared with those of the preceding year :—

Name of the District.	1925-26.		Per-centage.	1926-27.		Per-centage.
	Demand.	Collection.		Demand.	Collection.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda ...	3,58,326	3,49,816	97.1	3,44,971	3,38,518	96
Kadi ...	2,86,512 less sus- pended 5,339	2 54,930 plus famine remis- sions 4,275 2,53,205	90.6	2,79,369	2,72,293	97
Navsari ...	1,45,361	1,45,025	99.6	1,92,903	1,92,576	99.8
Amreli ...	73,265 less sus- pended 296 72,969	71,216	98	73,627	72,418	98
Okhamandal ...	4,176 less sus- pended 37 4,139	3,986	96.5	5,546	5,255	94.7
Total ...	8,67,840 less 5,672 amount suspended 8,62,168	8,24,973 plus famine remis- sions 4,275 8,29,248	96	8,96,416	8,81,060	98.3

302. The constitution of the district boards remained unchanged. The Baroda district board continued to enjoy the power of electing its own president and Mr. Tulsibhai Bakorbhai Amin worked as the elected president. The Subas were the presidents of the district boards of Kadi, Navsari and Amreli and the Vahivatdar of each taluka worked as president of the taluka board in place of the Vibhag Naib Suba. Most of the mahal panchayats continued to elect their own vice-

presidents from the non-official members and the mahal panchayats of Baroda, Petlad, Bhadran, Saoli, Amreli and Pattan were allowed to elect their presidents.

The village boards were presided over by the patels of the villages.

303. The system locally known as the " Madras System " under which Government entrusted Madras system. some of their public works for execution to panchayats and paid them a contribution in order to enable these bodies to recruit a trained engineering staff of their own, was discontinued during the year under report in the Navsari and Amreli districts.

304. The income and expenditure of the boards under the Income and expendi- various heads are shown below :—
ture.

Income

No.	Heads of income.	1926-27.		1925-26.		Increase, Decrease.		Remarks.
		3	Rs.	4	Rs.	5	6	
1	Local cess (including last year's balance).	9,72,253		13,59,144	...		3,86,891	The amount of local cess received in the Kadi and Amreli districts was less than in the last year. Also some mahal panchayats had not credited the local cess balances in their accounts during the year.
2	Contribution from Government for public libraries, schools and chowras.	1,92,713		1,90,374	2,339		...	Increase is due to larger Government grants for boring works in the Kadi district.
3	Contribution from private individuals.	59,106		57,753	1,353		...	Increase is due to the fact that the Navsari mahal panchayat received larger contribution this year.
4	Miscellaneous ...	1,55,148		1,24,393	30,755		...	...
5	Proceeds from ferry boats.	59		33	26		...	...
6	Rents from Dharmashalas and public buildings.	370		183	187		...	...
7	Recovery of advances and outstanding balances.	37,77,840		30,14,731	7,63,109		...	Withdrawals of amounts deposited in the bank were larger in the year.

No.	Heads of income.	1926-27.	1925-26.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	Reserve fund ...	31,731	94,000	...	62,269	A smaller sum was withdrawn from the reserve fund in the year under report. Fewer P. W. D. works were transferred to local boards.
9	Contribution from P. W. D. for Government works.	2,42,153	3,48,055	...	1,05,902	
10	Interest on reserve fund, ...	53,693	61,750	...	8,057	
	Total ...	54,85,066	52,50,416	9,97,769	5,63,119	

Expenditure

No.	Expenditure.	1926-27.	1925-26.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Administration...	...	Rs. 1,20,673	Rs. 1,41,100	...	20,427
2	Civil Works ...	...	9,48,991	11,14,312	...	1,65,321
3	Education...	...	3,12,453	3,04,768	7,685	...
4	Medical and vaccination...	...	53,227	49,588	3,639	...

No.	Expenditure.	1926-27.		1925-26.		Increase.		Decrease.		Remarks.
		3	4	5	6					
1	2								7	
5	Sanitation and other public convenience ...	76,933	33,980	42,953	...					The panchayats granted more money for the encouragement of the education and health exhibition held at Amreli during the year.
6	Advances...	1,03,432	96,096	7,336	...					The re-adjustment of the village panchayat funds that were with the mahal panchayats.
7	Miscellaneous ...	1,51,328	1,54,165	...	2,837					
8	Contribution from local cess to municipalities and vishishta panchayats ...	26,236	16,253	9,983	...					
9	Refund from unspent savings of last year ...	34,90,643	29,15,396	5,75,247	...					Larger amounts were invested in the bank.
10	Expenditure from last year's balance ...	78,460	1,97,215	...	1,18,755					
11	Interest on reserve fund.	...	...	...	...	
12	Reserve fund ...	1,14,299	1,30,374	...	16,075					
	Total ...	54,76,675	51,53,247	6,46,843	3,23,415					

305. The following statement compares the charges under the various heads of civil works incurred during the year with those of the preceding year:—

Items.					1926-27.	1925-26.
1					2	3
A. Communications :—						
(a) Original	...	...	...	...	20,698	33,195
(b) Repairs	...	...	...	...	39,370	92,504
Total...					60,068	1,25,699
B. Civil buildings :—						
(1) Chowras.						
(a) Original...	...	...	...	...	67,121	46,851
(b) Repairs	...	...	...	...	54,806	65,287
Total...					1,21,927	1,12,138
(2) Public buildings, libraries, etc.						
(a) Original	...	...	...	...	1,17,149	2,04,520
(b) Repairs	...	...	...	...	5,813	15,358
Total...					1,22,962	2,19,878
(3) Tile-turning and supervision					8,989	7,223
Total civil buildings...					2,53,878	3,39,239
C. Water supply :—						
(1) Wells.						
(a) Original	...	...	...	...	1,84,454	1,98,201
(b) Repairs	...	...	...	..	1,21,310	2,01,237
Total...					3,05,764	3,99,438

Items.	1926-27.	1925-26.
1	2	3
(2) Tanks.		
(a) Original	12,942	29,821
(b) Repairs	8,830	21,867
Total...	21,772	51,688
(3) Cattle troughs.		
(a) Original	12,714	17,557
(b) Repairs	3,349	8,605
(c) Filling the troughs	895	2,353
Total...	16,958	28,515
Total water supply ...	3,44,494	4,79,641
D. Other works :—		
(a) Original	4,927	9,681
(b) Repairs	70,262	40,259
Total...	75,189	49,259
E. Other works through the agency of village boards ... ..	...	...
Grand total ...	7,33,629	9,94,483

The efforts of the Kadi district board in the improvement of rural water supply deserve special mention. This board resolved to spend Rs. 25,000 every year continuously for ten years on boring wells. Under this scheme an amount of Rs. 69,044 inclusive of Rs. 31,000 of Government grant was spent on boring operations during the year against Rs. 44,288 last year. In addition to the 7 artesian springs tapped before, one artesian spring was tapped at Surpura in Chanasama taluka during this year at a depth of 208 ft. with

a flow of 16 feet above the ground level, of 1,200 gallons per hour from a 4 inch bore. In all, 8 artesian wells for drinking water have been sunk in the Chanasama taluka and water supply in this area which was precarious, has now become assured. The board had expended an amount of Rs. 1,40,713 in all out of its income towards boring works by the end of this year.

306. 18 Village boards in the Baroda and Navsari districts exercised civil and criminal powers.
Village boards.

B. Vishishta Panchayats

307. There were 12 Vishishta panchayats in the Baroda district, 10 in the Kadi district, 6 in the Navsari district, 3 in the Amreli district, and 2 in Okhamandal, making a total of 33.
The number of Vishishta panchayats.

308. The constitution of the Vishishta panchayats remained the same as in the previous year. These bodies combine in themselves, the duties of the village boards and municipalities. A special act to regulate their working was passed during the year. It came into operation from 1st August 1927.
Constitution and special law.

309. The total gross income of all the Vishishta panchayats in the State including contributions from the local cess amounted to Rs. 3,00,959 against Rs. 2,80,381 in the previous year. Their expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,90,476 against Rs. 2,64,663 in the previous year.
Income and expenditure.

310. The work of these bodies is generally inspected by the Naib Panchayat Adhikari, the Suba, the Naib Suba and the Sanitary Commissioner, while the accounts are audited by the auditors of the Accounts department.
Inspection.

311. These panchayats carry on their work on a more systematic basis than the ordinary village panchayats. It is, therefore, necessary to induce the bigger village bodies to transform themselves into Vishishta panchayats, so that they might undertake the execution of schemes of public utility which are necessary in the larger sized villages. People, however, are generally averse to trying the experiment, apprehending increase of taxation in one form or other.

312. On the whole, the work of the Vishishta panchayats was satisfactory taking into consideration the social and economic condition of the people in their jurisdiction.

C. Municipalities

313. The number of municipalities remained the same as in the preceding year, i.e., 11.

The number of municipalities.

314. The constitution of these bodies also remained unchanged. Dr. D. C. Talati worked as the President, Commissioner and Health Officer of the Baroda City Municipality. The Subas of the districts were the presidents of the Petlad and Pattan municipalities and the sub-divisional Naib Subas were the presidents of Dabhoi, Visnagar, Sidhpur, Mehsana, Billimora and Gandevi municipalities. The municipalities of Navsari and Amreli were allowed to elect their own presidents.

315. The gross income of all the municipalities was Rs. 13,79,701 against Rs. 10,34,338 in the preceding year showing an increase of Rs. 3,45,363. The income of the Baroda City Municipality including the Government grant was Rs. 8,54,029 against Rs. 6,32,838 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,21,191. The total expenditure of all the municipalities together was

The total income and expenditure of all municipalities.

Rs. 12,43,488 against Rs, 9,75,478 in the preceding year, that of the Baroda City Municipality being Rs. 7,56,179 against Rs. 5,87,377 in the preceding year.

316. During the year, the Navsari municipality organised systematic anti-malarial measures under the supervision of the medical officer and sanitary officer. These were beneficial and reduced the incidence of malaria in the town. In addition, quinine and other medicines were distributed free in the town.

Anti-malarial measures.

CHAPTER VI

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

A. Agriculture.

317. The official year which begins from the 1st of August divides the monsoon almost into half and it is, therefore, always difficult to give a self-contained account of weather and crops in the State in any particular year. As the report pertains to that season which affected the crops of the year 1926-27, these are first briefly stated and the monsoon conditions affecting 1927-28 are then referred to.

The distinguishing features of the monsoon of 1926 were the pre-monsoon activity and the lateness of the regular current. Once started, however, it kept a good length, the last rains being received in the latter part of September 1927. These showers were particularly heavy in Kadi and Amreli where they caused some damage to standing crops, though they benefitted the rabi harvest. August and September proved very wet months and interfered with sowings and the growth of semi-rabi crop in Kadi and of cotton in parts of Navsari.

The season, on the whole, was a wet one, giving an increase of from 40 to 60 per cent. over the average in Baroda, Kadi and Amreli and from 15 to 20 per cent. in Navsari.

A rain-fall of over 90 inches in Kodinar and 20 inches in Okha are points worth recording concerning the season of 1926-27.

Successive waves of frost in Kadi and Baroda affected the rabi crops, cotton and castor in particular and the periodical visits of the migratory locust in parts of Kadi and some part

of Amreli added to the difficulties of the agriculturists. On the whole, however, the loss on account of the locust was not heavy.

Speaking generally, the season was an extremely good one for Navsari, especially for rice, good for Baroda and fair for Kadi and Amreli.

The abundant rain-fall helped to raise the water level in parts of the State like Amreli and Kadi which had had a succession of years of more or less inadequate rain-fall.

318. The season of 1927 will long be remembered in Gujerat. The unprecedented heavy rain-fall in 1927 season and Gujerat from Itola to Ahmedabad—which crop prospects. later extended as far north as Mount Abu—resulted in heavy floods which caused enormous damage.

The season of 1927 commenced earlier than usual by about two weeks and it continued wet when from 24th July to 28th July 1927 occurred the cyclonic disturbance in the course of which rainfall varying from 20 to 60 inches was registered over the affected area, Waghodia receiving the highest, its total standing at the close of the season at 113 inches.

The weather was persistently wet in Kadi and damage was caused in portions of the district by continuous rainfall.

The gorat sections of Gujerat suffered more than the black soil sections, parts of which latter expect to have an abundant harvest as in Sinor, Petlad, Bhadran, Padra, Baroda and contiguous territory suffered heavily. In the Kadi district the portions contiguous to Ahmedabad like Dehgam, Kadi, Kalol and the surrounding parts of the other talukas suffered more than others.

But while this was the case in the Kadi and Baroda districts, Navsari and Amreli felt the want of rain, especially for the rice crop in the Navsari district.

The rains in the latter part of September saved the situation for crops everywhere. In Navsari for rice and rabi, in Baroda for the later sown crops, which badly needed rain, in Kadi for the semi-rabi sowings of jowar and in Amreli prospects were much improved by these rains and as things are at present, excellent harvests are expected in Navsari and Amreli and very good ones in Kadi and Baroda.

319. A veterinary conference was arranged under the chairmanship of the Pragati Adhikari in August 1926, and questions of importance were discussed. A conference with the members of the Panchayats under the chairmanship of the Sar Suba in connection with the management of veterinary dispensaries by the Panchayats was attended by the Director. The report of the conference is being considered by the Government.

The Director was appointed a member of the *Beed* committee to consider the best means of utilising the pasture lands set apart for the use of the military and other departments and of improving the quality of the grass growing in these areas. The committee's report is pending before Government.

The Director also served as a member of the Hydrographical Survey Committee which was appointed by the Government for investigating artesian conditions in the Kadi district. The committee held preliminary sittings and arranged for the preparation of the plotting and cross section of the district with reference to wells already bored. This work has now been completed and the report of the committee is ready for submission to Government.

Four meetings of the Dairy Advisory Committee were held during the year; these related mainly to the working of the pasteurizing plant.

320. The State took an active part in the Presidency Agricultural Show held in Poona from the 1st to the 12th of October. All the officers and subordinates of the department attended the exhibition and special arrangements were made for representatives of panchayats in the State to visit it under the guidance of agricultural inspectors.

Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai, the Naib Dewan in charge of the Agricultural department, gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

321. The out-standing features of the year's work were :—
Out-standing features of the year's work.

- (1) provision of breeding bulls in the Navsari district and the cross merino rams in Pattan;
- (2) opening of an agricultural station in Amreli;
- (3) successful trial of 9' cotton for Kahnam area in Baroda and
- (4) the organisation of agricultural shows along with health exhibitions.

322. The technical working of the department may be divided into three main sections:—
Working of the department.

- (a) Agricultural.
- (b) Agricultural engineering.
- (c) Veterinary.

(a) AGRICULTURAL

323. In the agricultural section are included the following activities :—
Activities of the agricultural section.

- (1) agricultural farms.
- (2) Palace Dairy and Cattle Breeding Farm,

(3) propaganda in the districts, and

(4) agricultural education.

AGRICULTURAL FARMS

324. The department had uptill now two agricultural stations under its control, one in Baroda and the other at Jagudan in the Kadi district.

A third farm for the Amreli district was opened at Amreli during the year and is expected to commence work during the next season.

325. The main work in the Baroda farm was in connection with cotton, tobacco, onions, groundnuts, manurial tests of various kinds, May sowing of cotton and the late sowing of *bajri*. Among new crop trials might be mentioned that of teazle for wool carding. A fairly large area was devoted to fruit culture—guavas, figs, grape-vines, oranges, *chickoo*, *papaya*, etc.

Bone meal for cotton at the rate of 150 lbs. per acre was found to give an additional crop of 190 lbs. of seed cotton on an average of five years' results. The cost of manure worked out to about Rs. 10 an acre. During the year, experiments showed an increase in yield of more than 400 lbs. per acre. The results of other manure experiments with cotton were not striking.

The results in this year of May-sown cotton were not good owing to loss by white ants and the inadequacy of the water supply.

The late sowing of *bajri* has proved successful as the result of five years' trial. In addition to the yield being slightly better, the quality of the crop is distinctly superior.

In the trial with Pusa 52 and Pusa 4, it has been found that Pusa 4 is markedly better in yield as well as in quality, yielding over 3,200 lbs. per acre. Such yields, however, require a good cold weather as in the year under report.

With regard to onions a crop of 26,720 lbs. of perfectly dry onions was raised with the use of green manure and 400 lbs. of sodium nitrate per acre.

In the section devoted to fruit culture, attention was paid to the investigation of suitable types of guavas and of other fruits as grape-vines, *chickoo*, figs, *mosambi*, lemons, orange, grafted mangoes, *papaya*, etc. Much interest was shown in this by the agriculturists who visited the farm.

A pit silo was filled as usual supplying a stock of pickled fodder. This fodder was relished by the cattle and it kept them in good condition during the drying period.

Regarding machinery, the important feature at the Baroda farm was the increased use of the tractor in the farm cultivation. It was found so very handy in the farm economy that a new Fordson tractor was purchased.

Amongst bullock drawn implements, the spring tooth harrow, horse hoe and horse cultivators were found useful. The Nor-cross type of cultivators were also found useful as hand implements.

326. The total expenditure on the farm came to Rs 14,106 and the income from it to Rs. 9,691. Of the former, the farm contingencies alone claimed Rs. 9,872.

327. The principal work at the Jagudan farm was in connection with wheat which is the important crop of the *gorul* section of the district. The two types tried were Pusa 12 and Pusa 52, the former un-bearded, the latter bearded. Pusa 12 gave on an average 2,300 lbs. per acre and the best yield came to lbs. 2,965 per acre. This yield of Pusa 52 came to lbs. 2,375 per acre. This wheat is harder than Pusa 12 but the grain is smaller.

The next important item of work at Jagudan was in connection with fruit culture. A portion of the farm has been put under mango trees, lemons and *papayas*. Out of 500

papayas planted, nearly half were males and 280 trees gave fruit weighing 25,133 lbs., giving an income of Rs. 1,063 during the year under report. The rate per maund of 40 lbs. varied from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 according to season and demand. The mangoes, lemons and oranges, of which the above was a catch crop, are growing fairly well.

The small plantation of *santras* on the farm had borne a very heavy crop during the season, but later on, it was affected by orange moth and as many as 16,245 fruits dropped from the trees in an immature condition. As large numbers of agriculturists have planted these trees in their fields, the best method of dealing with the pest is being studied carefully.

The farm area is not suitable for cotton and in addition during the year, there was the onset of frosty weather which seriously affected the crop. The yield was about 396 lbs. of seed cotton per acre on the basis of 70 per cent cotton to Kala.

Other incidental crops were *bajri*, *jowar*, *sundhia*, chillies and tobacco. Owing to continuous wet weather, the *jowar* crop was a failure but *bajri* gave a good yield, the average being 966 lbs. per acre, when the fields round about averaged only 400 lbs. The best yield came to lbs. 1,375 per acre.

A pit silo in which 353 maunds of *sundhia* was put gave 144 maunds of net silage.

328. The total expenditure on the farm alone came to Rs. 2,451 and the receipts to Rs. 2,978.
 Income and expenditure. Expenditure on account of boring came to Rs. 703. Other expenses for field staff, dead stock, and office expenses came to Rs. 1,315.

329. During the year, a new farm was opened in Amreli.
 Opening of the Land for the farm was acquired in November 1926. The area so acquired was originally 65-8 bighas to which some addition was made later on and now the total area stands at

66-17 bighas which cost Rs. 12,127. All the land came into the possession of the department in February 1927.

The farm is one mile from the town and within easy reach of the railway station and is flanked by two important roads leading to Kerianagas and Lalawadar from Amreli. There are three wells on the land.

A tentative scheme of cropping was drawn up in January and a final programme fixed by the Director of Agriculture in April. The farm area is divided into three blocks in such a manner as to make the fullest use of the water facilities afforded by the three wells. Fruit culture and irrigated crops have been given a special place in the cropping arranged.

THE PALACE DAIRY AND CATTLE BREEDING FARM

330. The dairy was re-transferred to the Agriculture department under orders of the Government during the year.

Work of the dairy.

The total strength of the herd at the end of the year was 150 against 159 at the close of the last year. 27 cows and 19 buffaloes represent the milch stock, the number actually in milk during the year on an average being 19 cows and 10 buffaloes.

The total milk produced came to 90,010 lbs. (59,171 lbs. from cows and 30,839 from buffaloes,) as against 74,915 and 52,452 respectively last year.

Of the total produce, 14,449 lbs. were supplied to the Palace, 22,800 lbs. to the State General Hospital and 12,676 lbs. to other customers. 32,909 lbs. was separated and 5,265 lbs. fed to calves.

The average yield per milking cow during the year came to 3,114.2 lbs. and for buffalo to 3,083.8 lbs., but the average of the whole herd for the year came to 1,690.6 per cow and 1,541.9 per buffalo.

The total weight of fodder used was 8,10,710 lbs. Of this, 4,91,800 lbs. of grass were purchased from the contractor,

1,71,935 lbs. of grass were cut from the farm area and 1,46,975 lbs. of fodder consisting of *sundhia*, *bajri*, maize and lucerne were raised on the farm. 25,625 lbs. of *sundhia* were ensiled.

Concentrates totalling maunds 3,726-35½ costing Rs. 10,228-8-0 were given to the herd.

331. The total current expenditure on the institution came to Rs. 36,433 against Rs. 37,557 last year and the receipts came down to Rs. 8,804 as against Rs. 21,848 during the last year. The large difference in receipts was mainly due to decrease in production by nearly 37,000 lbs.

In addition to the current expenditure, Rs. 31,916 were spent as capital investment—Rs. 27,525 being for the pasteurizing plant.

PROPAGANDA WORK

332. The principal work was in connection with cotton. The enforcement of the Cotton Transport Act in this tract led to satisfactory trade results and to the improvement of seed in the protected areas in such a manner as to make any inter-zone check stations unnecessary. Four check stations against ingress from Khandesh side were set up.

The work of cotton sale societies attracted much attention and agriculturists are becoming alive to their utility. Though there were nine such societies on the register, only five worked in the year; the others were organised towards the end of the season and will commence work at the coming cotton sale season.

The five societies ginned about 1,380 bhars of cotton and distributed to the members prices ranging for each bhar from Rs. 153 to 161 against 150 to 152 which the non-member cultivators could obtain.

The net profit amounted to Rs. 7,555 for 276 members. The total business handled came to over 2 lakhs of rupees as against one lakh during the last year.

Besides these special sale societies, the department assisted groups of cultivators in five villages in selling their cotton jointly, without actually registering them as members of a society; the idea being that, by realising the advantages of joint sale, they would eventually join regular societies.

Another important work done in the Navsari district was in connection with the introduction of what is popularly termed early *kolam* in place of the usual *kada* type of rice. *Kada* is a coarse grained type of early habits. The early *kolam* comes from one of the Karjat selections; on trial in the Navsari district it is found that it ripens in the same time as *Kada* if not earlier, gives equally good yield and is at the same time a distinctly finer type of rice. The type has been very freely tested in cultivators' fields in Anaval, Ponsara, Padgha, Desad, Gandevi and Vyara and has given consistently satisfactory results wherever tried. To secure a supply of dependable pure seed, a kind of seed union was formed for the propagation of guaranteed seed at Vyara.

700 lbs. of selected stock seed from Karjat and Ratnagari were distributed among five growers on condition that they raised the crop in sugar-cane area to avoid mixture of type and sold all the stock except what they needed for seed purposes for their own use, to the department at a premium of Rs. 3 per *hara* of 7 maunds over the prevalent *Kada* prices. The result of the experiment is awaited with great interest.

Steeping of *juwar* in copper sulphate, the use of selected *juwar* seed, the trial of new fruit trees like figs, oranges, popularisation of improved implements like horse-hoe and cultivators were other activities in the district maintained with the help received from the Agricultural Improvement Committee.

An Agricultural Show was arranged at Mahuwa from 13th to 15th February 1927, along with the Health exhibition and Baby show. About 100 cattle were registered for entry in the show and the agricultural exhibits numbered 444. Demonstrations with the tractor and improved implements and suitable lectures on agricultural improvements were

important features of the show. About 5,000 people took advantage of the show during the three days it was open. A small agricultural section was also arranged at Palsana in connection with the Baby Week and Sanitary exhibition.

333. Propaganda work in this district mainly consisted in pushing the work of manuring tobacco, testing the suitability of No. 6 strain of tobacco and improved seed of cotton.

Propaganda work in Baroda district.

In 1925-26, efforts were made by the department to popularise cotton seed of an improved strain found suitable for Kahnām area (916 type). The first trial at Sarar (Baroda taluka) gave satisfactory results and during the year large areas were sown with that seed at Sarar and in other villages of the tract.

A small cattle show was held at Karjan, by the panchayat. The department gave a grant of Rs. 200 towards the expenditure.

334. Propaganda work in the Kadi district was mainly in connection with the field tests of Pusa 4, 12 and 52 wheats, trials of pit siloes, steeping of *juwar* in copper sulphate, test of Viramgam cotton seed and the cultivation of Nagpur *santras* with help from the department.

Propaganda work in the Kadi district.

Twelve prizes to the best growers of Pusa wheat were distributed on the occasion of the Sidhpur Cattle show to cultivators from Mehsana, Kadi, Visnagar, Kheralu and Sidhpur.

The cultivation of nearly 1,400 *santras* by 16 cultivators at five or six different places has been arranged, 290 plants costing Rs. 180-7-0 having been given free to ten khatedars. An agricultural inspector was specially deputed to Nagpur to arrange for the importation of budded trees. 60 to 65 per cent. of these trees have taken root and are reported to be doing well.

A seed store for cotton and *juwar* was established at Jagudan.

A survey of cattle-breeding in the Kadi district was undertaken by the agricultural inspector and proposals for improving the methods of breeding, etc., will be submitted.

A successful agricultural show was held at Sidhpur on May 15th 1927, when 278 animals and 700 samples of agricultural produce were exhibited. The live stock section was particularly attractive and prizes amounting to Rs. 1,090 were awarded. Over 10,000 persons attended the exhibition.

335. To popularise iron ploughs, Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 15 for each 4 bullock iron plough purchased in the district. 24 such ploughs were purchased under this concession in the Amreli, Dhari and Khamba talukas.

The chief item of crop work in this district was with regard to cotton and Pusa wheat seed, sugar cane cultivation, cane crushing and manuring on improved lines and ground-nut varieties of foreign types.

Cotton seed of N. R. type was obtained from Jalgaon and tried in a few places. Pusa No. 52 wheat was tested also in a few places but no definite results were obtained owing to unfavourable season. Ground-nut gained ground appreciably in the year. Much attention was paid to sugar cane and its cultivation on improved lines. Planting by sets and watering the crops lengthwise through furrows attracted the attention of the visitors from this district to the Poona show and this method was tried in some fields.

The manuring of sugar cane by artificial manure was encouraged ; over two thousand pounds of amonium sulphate were supplied in Kodinar and Amreli. Green manure was tried in some places but no definite results could be obtained.

Interest in fruit culture in this district was kept up as usual with the assistance of panchayats, over 200 plants of mangoes, *chickoo*, *santra*, *mosambi*, lemons, cocoanut and plantains having been distributed.

An agricultural and live stock exhibition was arranged at Dwarka during the Navaratri Mahotsava holidays,
20 A. R.,

Seasonable rain had been received in Okha after a long number of years and the exhibits showed the enthusiasm with which the idea of the exhibition was received by the people, over 450 agricultural samples and about 75 cattle having been entered for the show.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

336. A six months' course of combined theoretical and practical instruction was organised in the Baroda farm for farmers.
- Agricultural education.

Twenty scholarships of Rs. 15 each were offered and eighteen students underwent the full course. The total expense for the course came to Rs. 2,351.

(b) AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

337. The department has 19 hand power sets of the Cawnpore type, 2 power machines of the Musto type and 2 power driven Clay drills.
- Machinery on hand.

Of the above, 10 Cawnpore sets were in work, 5 in Baroda, 3 in Kadi and 2 in Navsari. One clay drill worked in Baroda and the other at Navsari and of the two Musto Patents, one worked in Kadi and the other in Amreli.

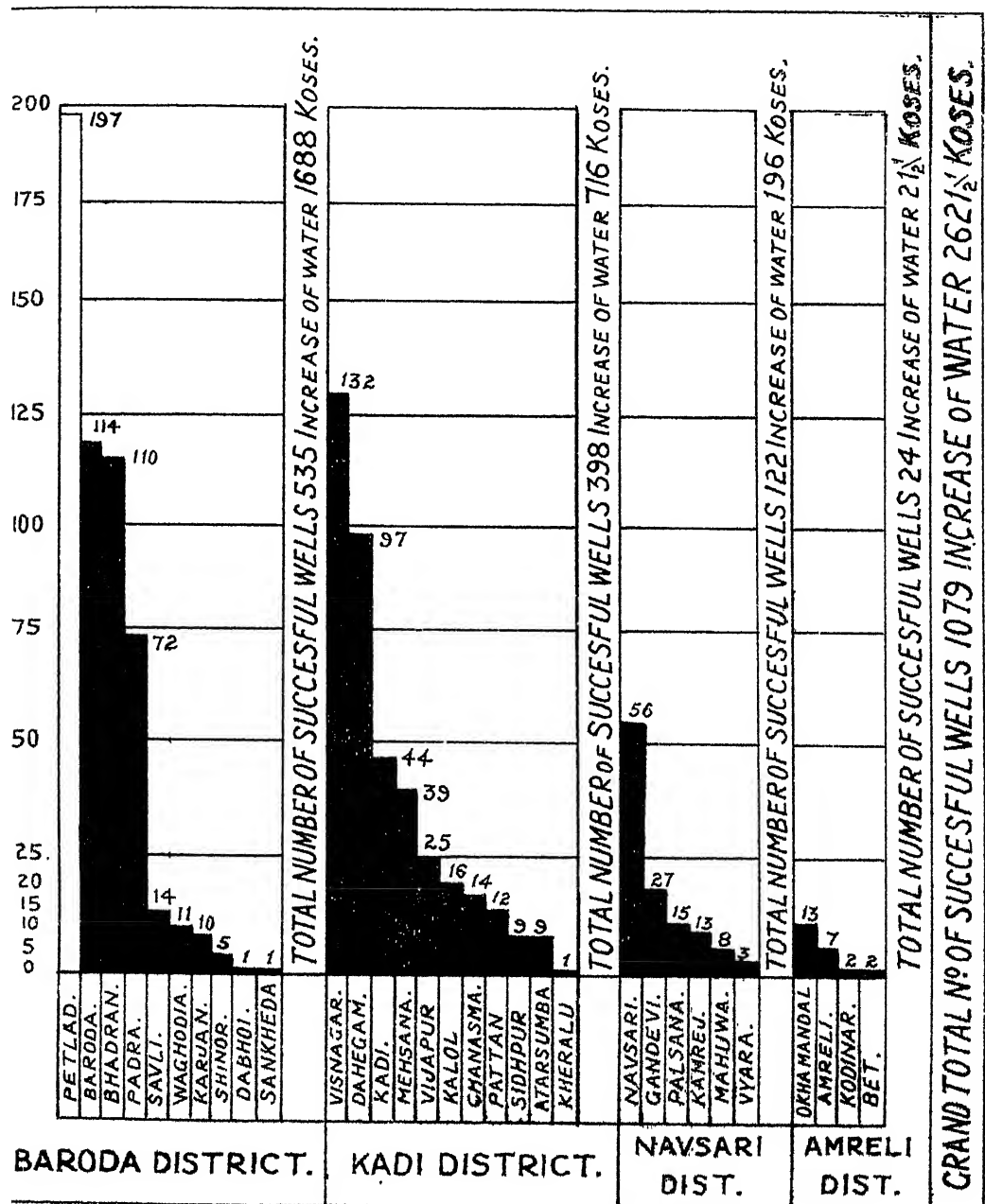
338. As rainfall was excessive during the year, the demand for boring was not keen. The total number of applications received during the year was 45 and with 26 of the last year, the total came to 71. Of these, 56 wells were taken up with the following results; 37 successful, 2 abandoned at the request of the applicants, and 10 left incomplete. The increase of water in successful wells came to a total of 62 koses and total depth bored was 4,132 ft. 8 inches.
- Demand for boring.

339. A beginning at blasting wells in rocky soils was made last year with good results. Nearly 51 wells were blasted in this manner with satisfactory results.
- Blasting with dynamite.

TOTAL NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL WELLS BORED IN EACH TALUKA

FROM

1911-12 TO 1926-27.



C. D. Dave
Director of Agriculture, Baroda State.

340. Much useful work was done at the Baroda farm with the Fordson tractor. Tractor work for chaff cutting was demonstrated at the Karjan and Sidhpur shows while at the latter place, tractor ploughing and discing were also demonstrated.

Advice was given to tractor owners who required expert service for keeping their tractors in good order.

A tractor and oil engine class was held as usual. There were 72 applicants, of whom 64 attended the class in addition to the students in the agricultural class. These classes are getting popular as evidenced by the increased attendance in them.

341. There were four applications for tagavi advances for tractors and fifteen for oil engines and pumps. All of these were recommended, the amount for tractors being Rs. 26,500 and for pump installation Rs. 68,900.

(c) VETERINARY

342. The veterinary dispensaries in the State remained under the management of the panchayats. Panchayats' controlling continued.

343. At the beginning of the year there were 13 dispensaries distributed as follows:—five in the Baroda district—at Petlad, Bhadran, Sankheda, Dabhoi and Baroda; four in Navsari—at Kathor, Vesma, Vyara and Karchelia; four in Kadi—at Mehsana, Sidhpur, Pattan and Vijapur. During the year one more dispensary was opened at Amreli.

344. The total number of cases in which aid was given came to 22,244, of which 19,089 were treated in the dispensaries and 2,155 in the villages. Cases treated.

345. Efforts were made to popularise the Burdizoo method of castration. The results were good, 435 such operations having been performed in the year against 50 in the previous year. The castrator has now been supplied to all the dispensaries.

346. There were 3 reports of the outbreak of rinderpest, foot and mouth and H. S. in the Baroda, Kadi and Navsari districts. Necessary prophylactic measures were taken to check the spread.

347. In addition to the stallion kept at Pattan, arrangements were made for providing one at Sidhpur.

348. Four Kankrej bulls were selected from the Chharodi farm and supplied to the Navsari district at a cost of Rs. 1,039.

Ten merino cross rams from the Hisar farm were supplied to the Pattan taluka, half the cost being met by Government.

349. The total expenditure of the department came to Rs. 1,77,328 against Rs. 84,321 for the previous year. The increase is principally due to over 68,000 rupees being added on account of the Palace Dairy, which was not under the Agriculture department previously.

The receipts totalled Rs. 27,684 against Rs. 25,152 of the last year. The following table gives the figures for the various sections :—

No.	Item.	Expenditure.	Income as net or contribution.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Head Office	24,563- 6- 9	2,646- 7-10
2	Agricultural Engineering including boring.	21,156- 9-11	3,538-14- 8
3	Agricultural farms	33,287- 4- 5	12,773- 2- 8
4	Palace Dairy— (a) Dairy farm (b) Machinery, buildings, etc.	36,432- 9- 2 31 916- 3- 9	8,804- 3- 5 ...
5	Propaganda— (a) Propaganda (b) Agricultural school	11,821- 1- 9 2,350-11- 7	21- 8-0 ...
6	Veterinary relief	15,800- 0- 0	...
	Total	1,77,327-15- 4	27,684-4-7

B. Commerce and other Industries

350. Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati continued as Pragati Adhikari and Director of Commerce, Personnel. Industries and Statistics and also as Registrar of Joint Stock Companies during the year.

The Director also worked as a member of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and its local sub-committee, the Finance Committee, the Railway Stores Purchase Committee, the Railway Advisory Board, the Kala-Bhavan Advisory Committee, the Okha Harbour Board, the Committee for the selection of Industrial Sites, the Committee for the acquisition of land for factories and the Baroda State Legislative Council.

351. The trade depression continued over the whole of the presidency during the year and the General features. Baroda State was not exempt from it. Except the manufacture of salt, no new industries were

promoted. The old established industries continued to work fairly satisfactorily.

352. As in the previous year, the energies of the department were devoted to the development of Port Okha. In 1925-26, most of the preliminary arrangements for the working of the port were made—steamer service, port equipment, canvassing for business, fixing up of the constitution of the Harbour Board, provision of cargo handling facilities, buoying of channels, etc. During this year, these activities were continued with the result that the port had a successful year as will be seen from the following table :—

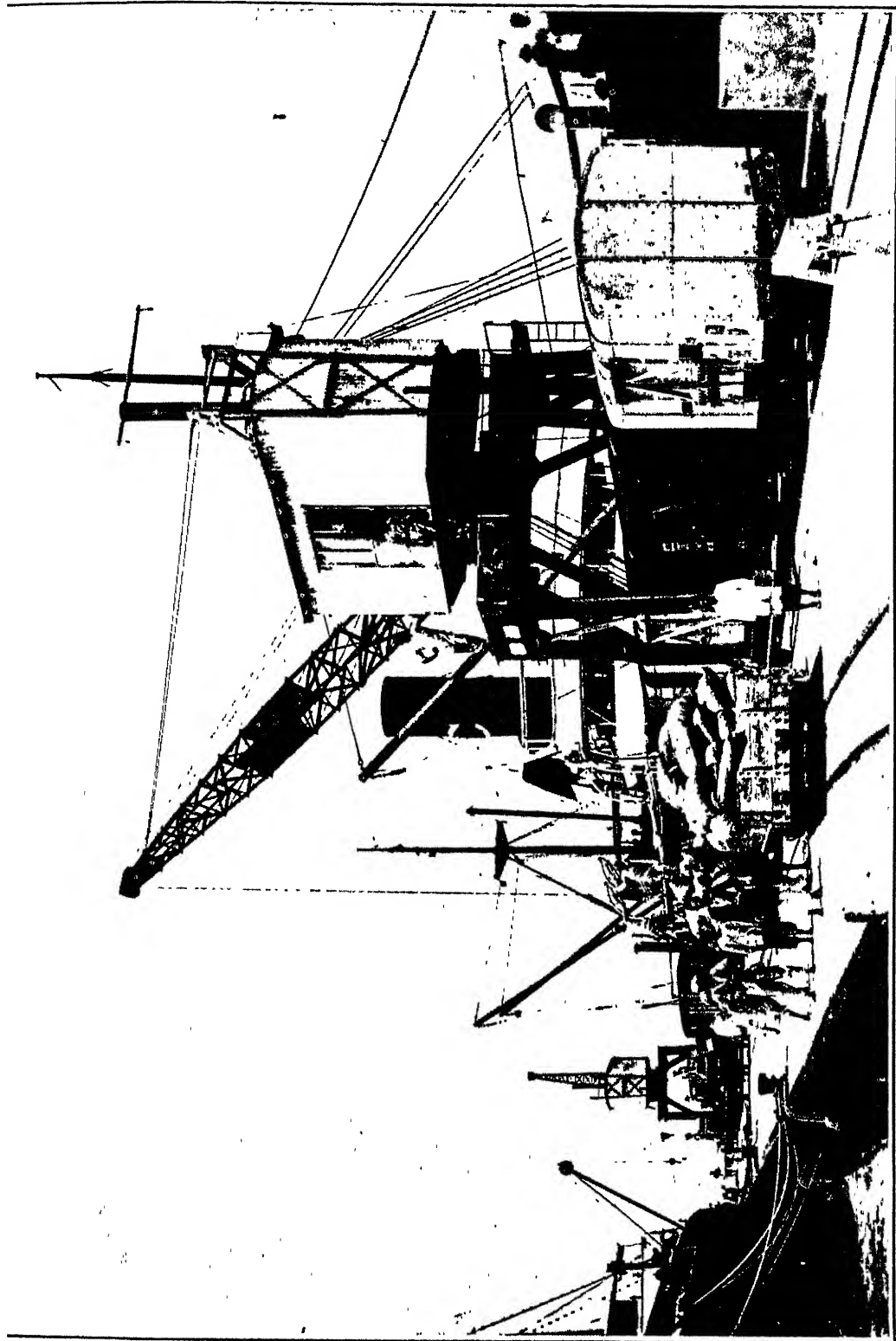
Vessels that called at Port Okha during 1926-27

Particulars of Vessels.	No.	Cargo brought in (tons).	Cargo exported (tons).	Total cargo handled (tons).
1	2	3	4	5
Country craft ...	111	469	2,035	...
Coastal steamers.	102	...	...	16,195
Foreign steamers.	18	13,691	...	...

During the year 18 steamers with a total gross tonnage of about 1,20,000 called at the port from Europe and America and brought 13,691 tons of cargo.

The following is a statement showing expenditure and revenue:—

Total capital expenditure	Rs.
upto the end of the year	... 24,99,758-14- 0
Revenue expenditure :—	
(a) Port ...	79,881- 8-0
(b) Customs	
at Okha	39,940-12-0 ... 1,19,822- 4- 0
(c) Customs in Kadi Prant	.. 22,658-12- 2



Revenue :—

Rs.

(a) Port	...	25,059- 5- 6
(b) Okha Customs	...	6,14,391-13- 0
(c) Kadi Prant Customs	...	41,092- 6-11

353. Mr. Kapilram H. Vakil, who was granted concessions for the working of salt beds in the Okha-
 Chemical and allied industry. mandal taluka, floated a joint-stock company—The Okha Salt Works, Limited—with an authorised capital of Rs. 10,00,000 for the manufacture of salt and its bye-products. The company is registered at Bombay under the Bombay Joint Stock Companies Act. The company was able to raise sufficient capital to proceed with the construction of the factory. The works are under construction and it is expected that salt will be manufactured by November of 1927.

354. As reported in the previous year, the Dwarka Cement Factory was purchased by the
 Cement and allied industries. Government in the previous year and continued to be in their possession. Efforts are being made to start working the factory in co-operation with an experienced firm on a profit-sharing basis.

355. There were 7 applications for concessions under section 15 of the Development Rules and
 Applications under the Development Rules. 3 were pending at the beginning of the year. Of these, 2 were sanctioned with modifications, 4 were rejected and 4 were pending disposal at the end of the year. The concessions granted consisted of

(i) extension of preliminary concessions already granted; and

(ii) exemption from local octroi duties or terminal tax on payment of a fixed lump sum every year.

*Note:—Besides this amount, cargo paying duty to the extent of Rs. 96,997 was in bond at the end of the year.

There were two applications for loans amounting to Rs. 47,000; one for Rs. 7,000 was for a dyeing factory in Baroda and the other for extending a brick factory and equipping it with up-to-date machinery. Both were refused.

356. The experimental oyster beds at Balapur were inspected and it was found that all live ones contained pearls.
Okha Pearl Fishery.

357. One approval certificate was granted during the year. There was no application for a mining lease.
Administration of the Mining Act.

358. One application was received for approval of a factory site and it was sanctioned by the local officer concerned.
Factory sites.

Hand-loom Demonstrations

359. Mr. T. P. Adalja continued as Weaving Assistant upto 2-6-1927 when he reverted to his original post in the Kala-Bhavan as the post of the Weaving Assistant was abolished. The present staff consists of one demonstrator and one weaving teacher only.
Personnel.

360. The working of the improved fly-shuttle pit as well as of the frame looms was demonstrated at Navsari. The work of dobby weaving for fancy borders in saris was also demonstrated. The khatri weavers of Navsari, Gandevis and Dabhel adopted the improved fly-shuttle looms and dobbies as a result of these demonstrations.
Demonstrations.

361. With a view to introduce power loom weaving as a cottage industry among the khatri weavers of Navsari, demonstrations were held in sizing and other preparatory machines. Experience so far has been that the heavy initial expenses of installing a power loom militate against its successful introduction as a cottage industry.
Introduction of the power looms.

Boiler and Factory Inspection

362. The number of private factories using steam boilers was 234 against 227 in the preceding year while the total number of boilers was 313 as against 298 in the preceding year. Of these, 191 were in use. The following table shows the total number of boilers on register during the last two years :—

Year.	Number of boilers on register.	To be deducted.				Private boilers.		
		Govern- ment boilers.	Removed or discontinued.	Total.	Private boilers.	Working.	Idle.	Total.
1	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1925-26	439	10	131	141	298	193	105	298
1926-27	454	10	131	141	313	191	122	313

363. There was no prosecution under the Boiler Act nor was there any boiler explosion during the year under report.

Accidents and prosecutions.

364. The number of factories subject to control under the Act, during the year under report, was 118 as against 127 in the previous year.

Factories under the Act.

365. The total number of operatives employed was 15,836 as against 17,238 in the preceding year and of these, 13,186 were employed in the cotton industry against 14,545 in the previous year. The number of persons in factories other than those connected with cotton textiles was 2,650 against 2,693 in the previous year.

Operatives.

There were 2,846 women and 1,623 children at work against 3,277 and 2,729 respectively in the last year.

All the perennial factories were inspected more than four times; the seasonal ones only once; in a few cases, however, two or more visits were found necessary.

Section 22 of the Factory Inspection Act, pertaining to periodical stoppages and four monthly holidays was rigorously observed.

The arrangements regarding sanitation, light, ventilation and water-supply in the factories were fairly good.

Schools and dispensaries were maintained in almost all the mills.

366. The number of accidents amounted to 30 against 39 last year, out of which 18 were minor, 10 serious and 2 fatal. There were 10 accidents in the Railway workshops against 29 in the last year. There was no prosecution for violation or infringement of the provisions of the Factory Act during the

Accidents and prosecutions.

year. A revised draft of the Factory Act is under consideration of Government.

367. During the year under report, two applications were received for licenses for the Pattan Electric Works. They were placed before the committee which approved of the terms and conditions of Mr. Maneklal Sukharam (one of the applicants). The necessary notification was published under section 15 (2) of the Act.

An application to issue a license to start an electric installation at Dwarka was received in the year.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES

368. At the beginning of the year, there were 88 companies on the register and 3 new companies were registered during the year, making a total of 91 companies. Of these, 18 companies were cancelled leaving 73 on the register at the end of the year. Of these, 72 are public companies inclusive of one with unlimited liability ; the remaining one is private.

369. The three new companies may be classified as under:—

Classification of new companies.

II. Trading and manufacturing—

(c) Chemical and allied trades	...	1
XI. Others	...	2

Of the 73 companies on the register, 5 companies went into liquidation.

370. The following table gives a comparative statement of the authorised, subscribed and paid-up capital of the companies :—

Capital of the companies.

At the end of the year.	Number of companies on the register.	Capital.		
		Authorised.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1925-26	88	7,82,60,150	4,30,30,540	3,37,59,849
1926-27	73	7,16,35,150	4,09,01,355	3,26,48,041
(Net variation during the year)	—15	—66,25,000	—21,29,185	—11,11,808

The decrease in capital is due to the cancellation of 18 companies owing to various causes.

371. There were 10 prosecutions during the year under the Companies Act for not filing balance-sheets, annual returns of accounts, etc., in time, for registration while 12 cases were pending at the close of the year.

372. At the close of the last year there were 19 permanent auditors on the register. During the year, one more permanent certificate was issued.

373. There were 27 societies on the register under the Benevolent Societies Act at the end of the previous year. No new society was registered this year. Of these 27, Jaleshwar Anathashram was cancelled as it ceased working and ten caste institutions the bye-laws of which were opposed to section 16 of the Civil Procedure Code were also removed from the register. The remaining caste societies were asked to submit fresh bye-laws for sanction of Government. The 16 societies remaining on the register at the end of the year are classified below :—

Class.	No. of societies.
Caste institutions	6
Societies for promotion of home industries among poor women ...	2
Societies for encouragement of education and prevention of child marriages	3
Societies for procuring sites for mission institutions	2
Asylum for the destitute	1
Panjrapole	1
Society for running a hostel for students	1
Total	16

PRESS AND STATIONERY

374. All printing work for the State, including the Gaekwar's Baroda State Railways, was done at the State Press throughout the year.

375. The following table gives the total turn-out at the press during the year under report:—

Description of work.	Total work 1926-27.	Total work 1925-26.
1	2	3
Number of foolscap pages set ...	26,342½	26,112½
Number of machine impressions ...	2,56,19,193	2,53,44,657
Books bound	9,14,557	3,88,353
Numbering, perforating and envelope making	1,83,94,471	1,55,07,653
Rubber-stamps	203	262
Die-stamp impressions	59,210	35,763

376. The number of employees at the press at the end of the year was 182 against 181 in the previous year and the monthly wages bill for the work done came to Rs. 3,931 and the supervision charges to Rs. 1,462 against Rs. 3,347 and Rs. 1,100 respectively in the preceding year.

377. The type-foundry was used to replace worn-out types. The total weight of types and type-setting accessories cast during the year comes to 112 cwt. and 36½ lbs.

378. The total cost of work done amounted to Rs. 2,17,860 against Rs. 1,79,523 in the previous year.

379. The Government sanctioned the establishment of a stationery store at the State Press for the supply of paper to the offices in the Baroda City and the five district headquarters stations.

380. A Committee consisting of :—
Inquiry into the causes of increase in printing work.

1. the Sar Suba (President),
2. the Director of Commerce,
3. the Accountant General,
4. Mr. Thakorelal M. Desai and

5. the Superintendent, Government Press
was appointed to go into the question of the increase in printing work in recent years and its causes, and to suggest the steps needed to curtail unnecessary work and to expedite the work of printing. The Committee submitted its report before the end of the year.

381. In the book-store at the press, 116 books published were kept for sale.
Books for sale.

382. Messrs. Trivedi Brothers, Baroda, continued to be Stationery contract. contractors for supplying stationery articles to all the Government offices in the city at a discount of $33\frac{9}{16}$ p. c. The cost of the articles purchased from them came to Rs. 91,954 at original rates.

383. This work was done at the Kala-Bhavan under the supervision of the department of Commerce and Industries. During the year 1926-27, the number of machines cleaned and oiled of the type machines. oiled and cleaned was 265 and that of those repaired was 85. Over and above these, the work-shop repaired machines belonging to private persons.

The total expenditure on this work amounted to Rs. 1,868 and the total receipts from them to Rs. 2,903 leaving a net balance of Rs. 1,035 as profit.

384. During the year, 10 old and condemned machines were received from the various departments. Out of these, 2 were repaired and kept for the use of this branch as loan machines.
Old and condemned machines.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

385. A large number of commercial periodicals, bulletins and catalogues were subscribed for and Information Bureau. kept in the reading room of the Information Bureau. The public have free access to this reading room and the department invites suggestions from the reading public about the selection of the literature placed there. A subsidiary reading room was opened at Port Okha in the year.

386. In order to encourage local arts and crafts, the department maintained a small sales-depot at the Baroda Museum under the Sales depot.

supervision of the Curator. Articles worth Rs. 148 were sold during the year.

387. Besides literature pertaining to Port Okha, the following statistical publications were issued during the year:—

Publications.

- (1) The twenty first issue of the Statistical Abstract of the State for the year 1924-25 was published and that for 1925-26 was compiled and sent to the press.
- (2) The rail-borne trade statistics received from the various Railway companies were compiled and a summary was incorporated in the abstract.
- (3) Detailed rail-borne trade returns for each of the districts of the State for the last 8 years were prepared and published.

C. Co-operation

(The figures in this section relate to the period from 1st April 1926 to 31st March 1927.)

388. Though the first Co-operative Credit Societies Act in the State was passed as long ago as 1905, the movement might be said to date from the passing of the amended Act of 1912. Before this, there were only a few societies in the State. Since then, however, the progress of the movement, measured by the number of registered societies and members, the increase in working capital, loans, reserve funds, etc., has been rapid.

389. The office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies was held by Mr. Sevaklal D. Parikh, B.A., F.C.I., during the year.

390. The Co-operative Societies Act was amended during the year in the light of the new Bombay Act. Besides laying down a new system of classification of societies the revised Act provides for—

Act amended.

- (a) the distribution of profits amongst members of the unlimited liability societies with shares under certain conditions ;
- (b) the establishment of, and contribution from profits towards, the provident fund for the benefit of the members of the societies ;
- (c) the creation of a charge on crops or other produce, etc., raised with the help of loans ;
- (d) the opening of branches of societies registered outside the State and the regulation of their business ;
- (e) the execution of arbitration decrees by the Revenue Courts ; and
- (f) the formation of a fund from the profits of the societies for co-operative and other public purposes.

391. A Central Co-operative Institute was formed in the year of the Golden Jubilee of His Highness. This institute has now commenced work with a membership of 216 and a capital of Rs. 2,087. The object of the Institute is to undertake propaganda work, start training classes for workers and in other ways supplement the activities of the department.

392. Thirty nine societies were cancelled and 58 new ones were registered during the year under report ; thus there was net increase of 19 societies bringing the total number of societies to 750 at the end of the year. Three of these institutions were central banks, two banking unions, 638 agricultural credit, 37 agricultural non-credit, 65 non-agricultural credit and 5 non-agricultural non-credit societies. The progress in the number of societies from year to year is shown in chart A facing the next page.

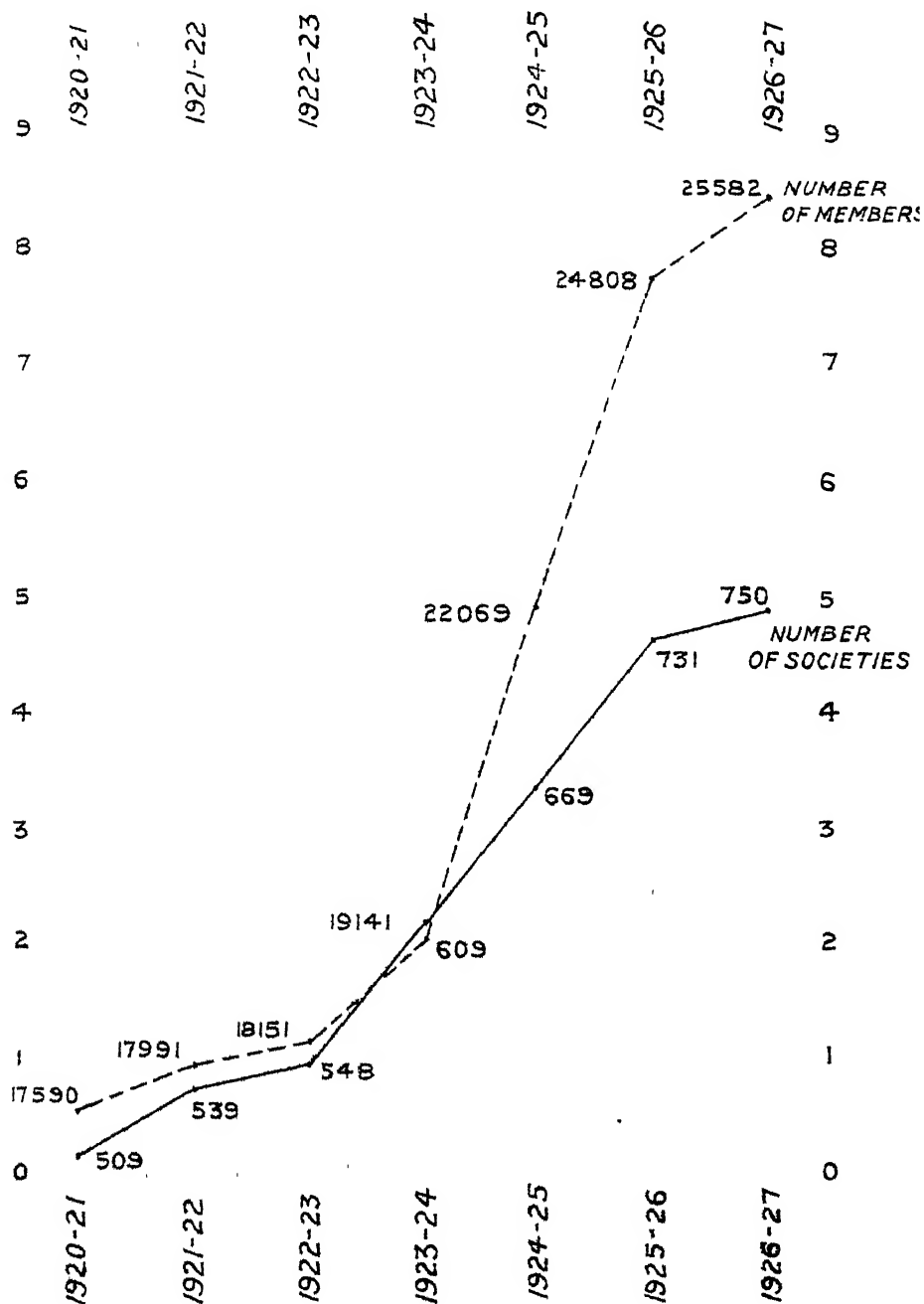
393 The year registered an increase of about a thousand in membership from 24,808 to 25,739. Membership and finance. The average membership per society was 34.1 against 34 in the preceding year.

The reserve and other similar funds rose from Rs. 5,43,218 to Rs. 6,24,992 and the working capital from Rs. 37,97,609 to Rs. 47,95,121 during the year under report. The net profits for the year were Rs. 92,256 against Rs. 96,400 in the preceding year. The deposits held by the societies amounted to Rs. 24,90,680. The working capital per society and per member was Rs. 6,384.9 and 187.2 respectively as compared to Rs. 5,195 and Rs. 153.1 in the previous year. The total amount of loans due at the end of the year was Rs. 39,05,749 against Rs. 28,66,138 in the preceding year and overdue loans of the societies amounted to Rs. 4,93,859 i.e. 17.5 per cent against Rs. 2,84,627 i.e. 13 p.c.

394. The Baroda Central Co-operative Bank continued to do useful work as the premier co-operative banking institution in the State. Central Banks and Unions. It advanced loans to the societies affiliated to it to the extent of Rs. 4,55,999 against Rs. 3,92,563 in the previous year. The Navsari co-operative banking union also showed good progress during the year. It financed societies to the extent of Rs. 1,41,108 against Rs. 1,24,600 in the preceding year. The work of the Mehsana district co-operative bank during the year was also satisfactory while the Kodinar banking union maintained its high standard of work and continued to evince much interest in agricultural improvements.

395. There were four agricultural banks (Pedhis) in the State as in the previous year. Agricultural banks. Bhadran Pedhi showed good progress during the year. The Amreli Pedhi recovered some of the outstanding loans due from the individual khatedars. The Songadh Pedhi confined its activity to the recovery of past arrears of loans. The working of the Vyara agricultural bank (Pedhi) was also satisfactory.

CHART SHOWING the PROGRESS of the CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT in NUMBER of SOCIETIES and MEMBERSHIP.



Each square with a straight line and figures denoting the Number of Co-operative Societies represents fifty.

Each square with a dotted line and figures denoting the Number of Members represents a thousand.

396. At the end of the year, there were 675 agricultural societies in the State distributed as under :—

District.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
Baroda	276	279	296
Kadi	111	134	136
Navsari	94	120	127
Amreli	120	125	116
Total	601	658	675

397. The number of non-agricultural societies rose from 68 to 70 of which 65 were credit societies. Among these, there were 16 urban societies, 37 weavers' societies, 7 chamars' societies and 1 Nai and 4 Antyajas' societies. Besides these, there were 4 co-operative stores and one central co-operative institute.

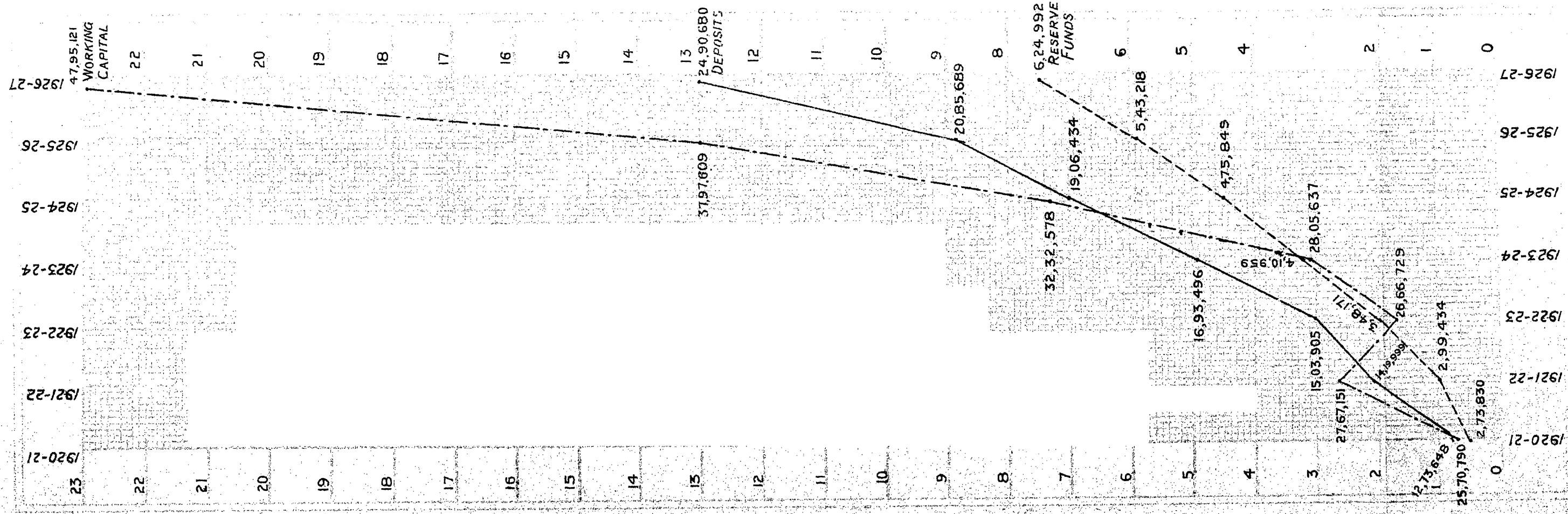
398. The co-operative movement has not shown much headway in the urban areas of the State as can be seen from the fact that there were only 16 urban societies at the end of the year compared to 18 with which the year began. Half of these were in the city of Baroda.

399. The number of non-credit agricultural societies was 37. These comprised two milk supplying societies, one irrigation society, one water works society, six supply societies, six cotton sale societies, 14 fodder storage societies, one grain storage society and six societies for consolidation of scattered holdings. Three cotton sale societies sold cotton worth Rs. 2,33,063. The other three had not commenced work. The supply society at Vyara organised for the Kali Paraj people supplied cotton seeds, Guwar and cloth worth Rs. 1,583 to its members.

400. In addition to the loan of Rs. 2,00,000 sanctioned previously for the Baroda Central Co-operative Bank, the Bhadran agricultural bank and the Mehsana co-operative Bank, for a period of ten years for the liquidation of the old debts of members of co-operative societies, the Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 50,000 for the Navsari co-operative banking union for this purpose. Of these amounts, the Mehsana co-operative bank and the Bhadran agricultural bank advanced Rs. 33,552 and Rs. 12,624 respectively to the societies affiliated to them in addition to the amounts issued previously.

401. The work of consolidating scattered holdings through the agency of co-operative societies was first begun in 1923-24 and the society at Sokhada-Radhu has achieved useful results. In the next two years three more societies were formed while during the year under report two new societies were registered—thus bringing the total number on register to 6. Of these, 3 have commenced work while the rest are taking the preliminary steps for commencing work. The following statement shows the results achieved by these three societies :—

CHART SHOWING THE FINANCIAL PROGRESS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.



- 1 Each square with dotted line and figures denoting the amount of the Reserve Funds (in Rupees) of the societies represents Fifty thousand Rupees.
- 2 Each square with a straight line and figures denoting the amount of the Deposits (in Rupees) of the societies represents a Lac of Rupees.
- 3 Each square with a dot and line and figures denoting the amount of the working capital (in Rupees) of the societies represents a Lac of Rupees.

1

2

Name of village.	Hold-ings.	Survey numbers.	Bighas.	Before consolidation.			After consolidation.		
				Number of blocks.	Average number of survey num-bers per block.	Average number of bighas per block.	Num-ber of blocks.	Average number of survey num-bers per block.	Average number of bighas per block.
Sokhada Radhu, taluka Padra ...	56	296	855.5	227	1.3	3.7	160	1.9	5.3
Tatarpura, taluka Baroda ...	5	81	193.19	47	1.7	4.1	43	1.9	4.6
Dhundhesa, taluka Mahuva ...	10	155	931.17	30	5.1	31.0	26	5.1	35.8

402. Three co-operative conferences were held in Baroda, Mehsana and Kalol during the year under report when questions relating to the practical working of the societies were discussed. The training classes were held, one at Kodinar and the other at Vyara for training secretaries and other members of the co-operative societies. In these classes, instruction was given in the theory and general principles of co-operation as well as in the keeping of accounts and the practical working of the societies.

403. During the year Government decided that intensive studies should be made in selected groups of villages of the conditions under which occupations subsidiary to agriculture were carried on, with a view to steps being taken to improve them. A beginning was made by the appointment of a special officer to investigate the production, marketing of milk, etc., in a portion of the Petlad taluka. The results of the inquiry had not been received by the end of the year.

D. Forests

404. Prior to the year 1877, when a regular forest department was organised in the State, the jungle-clad areas were worked on the 'ijara' or contract system. This led to indiscriminate fellings and denudation. From 1877 to 1890 in place of the *ijara* system exploitations were permitted to contractors on the permit system under which they could remove whatever kind and size of trees they liked on payment of a fixed fee per khandi. The evil of depletion of tree growth was thus aggravated, protection against thefts and mischiefs was nominal, and fire protection was unknown. In 1894, some important changes were effected especially as regards the constitution and settlement of forest areas, and the preparation and publication of a Forest Act and a set of rules.

405. The forests which are to be permanently maintained as such are entitled the "reserved" forests, Reserved forests. and the rest of the area is called "unreserved" forests. The intermediate class of 'protected' forests is not recognised in Baroda so that the whole of the non-reserved area is left open to such cultivation as is possible.

The changes in the forest areas were as follows :—

Class of forest.	Area on 1st August 1926 (Bighas).	Area added during the year.	Area excluded during the year.	Area to be added on account of rectification.	Area on 31st July 1927.
Reserved forest.	7,19,134	...	220	70	7,18,984

406. As the railway line is being extended to Sarda from Zankhvav, a strip of land on either side of it, measuring 218 bighas in the aggregate was handed over to the railway department.

Land given out from the forests for construction of the Railway from Zankhvav to Sarda.

407. The Government accorded their sanction to the proposal of the Revenue department for disafforesting a detached area of 935 bighas in Gital in the Waghodia taluka.

Disafforestation of Gital reserve in Waghodia taluka.

408. The prescriptions of sanctioned working plans were carried out in all the ranges. As a supplementary operation for the amelioration of growing stock in coupes worked in the past, the work of cutting out such trees as were found to be unsound in growth and to impede regeneration, was carried out as usual in 13 coupes of the Vyara-Mahuva range, which brought in an income of Rs. 61,675.

Thinnings done in coupes of Vyara Mahuva range.

409. The local board at the instance of the forest department undertook repairs of some of the forest roads in the Navsari district at a cost of Rs. 3,513.

Work by the local board in the forest area.

The Navsari Prant Local Board also undertook the construction of wells at Balpur, Rani-Amba and Raigarh in the Vyara range, at Keodi in the Vankal range and at Bhatwada and at Dongri Falia in the Vajpur range and repairs to the wells at Sutkhadka and Vadpada in Nanchal.

410. The construction of the railway from Zankhvav to Sarda was undertaken this year by the railway department. This line when constructed will open out an excellent forest area, increase the revenue of the Nanchal forests and enable large quantities of grass to be distributed rapidly in years of famine.

Extension of the railway from Zankhvav to Sarda.

PROTECTION OF FORESTS

411. During the year, the total number of forest offences was 49 against 119 in the preceding year.

Forest offences.

412. The following statement compares the number of offences for the 12 months with that of the last year and the average of the preceding three years :—

Comparative figures.

Year.	Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorised felling or removal of produce.	Unauthorised grazing.	Other offences.	Total.	Average of the last three years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1926-27	14	21	10	4	49	85
1925-26	27	77	7	8	119	96
1924-25	24	53	7	4	88	96

413. Of these, 23 cases were compounded by recovery of compensation under the Forest Act while 8 new cases were placed before courts during the year.

Mode of disposal of the offences.

414. The area affected by fires was 10,140 bighas against 29,528 bighas of the last year—a satisfactory reduction.

Protection from fire.

415. The programme of clearing the frontier and the important internal fire-lines was completed this year by taking up the remaining fire-lines. This programme was prepared with a view to make the existing lines more efficient than before by clearing all tree growth on frontier boundaries to a width of 200 ft. and also some of the important internal fire traces in Vajpur and Nanchal to a width of 150 feet.

The programme of making clearances on important fire lines completed.

The entire expenditure on fire protection was Rs. 4,852 against Rs. 5,668 last year.

416. The forest areas open and closed to grazing were as follows :—

Protection from cattle.

	Bighas.	Per Cent.
Closed to all animals for the whole year ...	1,16,956	16.3
Open to all animals for the whole year ...	6,02,028	83.7
Total ...	7,18,984	100.0

The area open to grazing was nearly everywhere sufficient.

LAC CULTURE

417. The total cost of propagation and collection came to Rs. 4,134. The total quantity collected was 664 maunds (a maund is equal to 23 A. R.

Cost and revenue.

40 pounds) and the total revenue was Rs. 14,427. The price offered for lac for the first crop was Rs. 14-2-6 and for the second crop Rs. 22-1-3 per maund.

418. Small quantities of seed lac were supplied to the Rajpipla and the Savantwadi States. Seeds supplied to other States. Indents for similar supplies from Jodhpur State and the Divisional Forest Officer, Punch Mahals, Godhra, could not be complied with in the last season.

SYLVICULTURE

419. The year was one of a cycle of very poor seed years. A poor seed year. Most of the valuable species did not seed at all and the other species very slightly.

420. This is the third year since thinnings have been carried out in the amalgamated ranges of Vyara and Mahuva. One coupe in each of the 19 blocks of Vyara and Mahuva ranges is taken in hand, so that annually 19 coupes are available for thinning under the working scheme. Every year only such coupes are selected for thinnings as have undergone regeneration for at least 10 years after fellings under the coppice with standard method. During the year, thinning was done only in 13 coupes, as density of standing growth was small in the rest of the coupes. The revenue realised from the working was Rs. 61,676 compared with the revenue of Rs. 74,246 derived from the working of 16 coupes last year.

421. Since 1923-24, the weeding out of badly grown coppice shoots of teak leaving a few selected vigorous ones to grow freely is being undertaken systematically. This was done in 50 coupes that were undergoing regeneration after fellings. Weeding out of badly grown coppice-shoots.

422. Five maunds of Burma teak seeds were received from the Divisional Forest Officer, Insein. This seed is of a better quality than that locally collected. These were sown in the Attarsumba and Vankal ranges. Twenty pounds of Casuarina seeds were procured from the Nellore district and were used at Attarsumba and Okhamandal. 84 pounds of sandalwood seed were received from the Divisional Forest Officer, Bangalore, and were sown in Okhamandal, Attarsumba, Gir, Sadadwel and Sankheda ranges.

423. 2,800 seedlings of silver oak were reared at Salher, of which 1,800 were transplanted in the Plantations at Salher. forests there. At Salher at the same time seeds of *khair* (acacia catechue), *kantee* (acacia ferruginea), *sammar* (bombax malabaricum), *shivan* (gmelina arborea) were dibbled in furrows and 500 teak transplants and 2,000 bamboo rhizome pieces were put in the forests.

424. In accordance with the revised working scheme under which the whole area of the Attarsumba range is to be divided into five blocks and each block is to be taken in hand in a year, lands in Baria and Waghjipur comprising an extent of 1,269 highas were taken up during the year for planting. 13,000 bamboo seedlings were brought from the Kala-Amba forests in Vyara Range and were planted in the allotted areas. In the nursery at Waghjipur, 5,001 plants of teak, 7,099 of *khair*, 2,000 of *shivan*, 4,051 of casuarina, 401 of *Tunach*, 293 of *Sadra* and about 200 of sandalwood were reared. All these plants were put out and fenced with a mass of cut branches of "ber" *Zizyphus jujuba*. *Shivan* and sandalwood have already been seeding in the plantation areas dealt with in past years.

425. For the last two years grafting is being done on *ber* trees in this area and by now about 2,000 grafts are ready.

Grafting done on *ber* (*Zizyphus jujuba*) trees.

OKHAMANDAL

426. It is only during the last few years that the Okhamandal area has been receiving good rainfall. The 7 years preceding were of partial or total drought. The efforts of the forest department at reboisement operation are now showing signs of success.

427. In this area, 330 seed beds were prepared and 41,500 plants of babool (*acacia arabica*), *khair* (*acacia catechu*), tamarind, *asintra* (*Bauhinia racemosa*), *nym* (*melina Indica*), etc., were planted in suitable pieces under *Euphorbia* bushes with horse-shoe openings. 50 maunds of seeds of these trees were also dibbled under such opened out bushes.

428. A plantation of cocoanut has been attempted on a small scale. Last year 75 plants of cocoanut were put in, of which 40 are surviving.

429. Cultivation of cher (*aviciaria officinalis*) in creeks continues to receive attention. The leaves of this species serve as valuable fodder in a year of famine and the wood as fuel.

430. The revenue from bamboo has been on the decline for the last five years, as the old bamboo clumps in the forests have now almost totally disappeared. This is due to gregarious seeding and dying down of the clumps in 1922-23—a natural periodical phenomenon which occurs every 20 to 50 years according to the species.

431. In consequence of the reduction in the royalty rates for *sammar* (*Bombax malabaricum*) wood and the publicity given to the usefulness of the wood for the manufacture of matches, the demand for this has risen

considerably within the last two years. During the year the total income from this source was Rs. 13,308 against Rs. 2,940 in the last year.

FAMINE GRASS OPERATIONS

432. Arrangements were made, as an experimental measure for three years, to organise a store of 10 lakhs lbs. of grass at Vyara. This period expired during the year, and fresh sanction was given to continue the scheme for three more years.

During the year, a store of five lakhs lbs. of grass was kept near the Dhari railway station as a reserve stock for supply to the Okhamandal mahal and to parts of the Kadi district to meet shortage in those areas.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

433. The gross revenue from the State forests for the year was Rs. 6,61,592. The figures of revenue and expenditure for the last six years are given below :—

Year.	Revenue. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.	Surplus. Rs.
1926-27	6,61,592	1,27,804	5,33,788
1925-26	6,46,371	1,51,155	4,95,216
1924-25	5,96,704	1,28,213	4,68,491
1923-24	4,61,485	1,30,580	3,30,905
1922-23	4,96,008	1,24,532	3,71,876
1921-22	4,64,256	1,29,252	3,35,004

434. The surplus during the year over expenditure was Rs. 5,33,788 against Rs. 4,95,216 showing an increase of Rs. 38,572.

Increase in revenue.

435. The realisations from minor forest products are
Minor forest produce. shown below :—

Description	Year 1926-27.	Year 1925-26.
Lac	30,108	139
Asintra leaves	7,371	6,247
Timru leaves	1,384	1,137
Mahuda flowers and fruits ...	2,600	2,490
Bamboos	10,953	23,422
Rosha	175	390
Total...	51,591	33,825

436. One student was selected to undergo the Ranger's
Probationer. course of two years at the Madras Forest
College, Coimbatore.

E. The Electric Department

437. The Electric department continued to show steady
General working. progress as regards revenue and output.
The total amount of energy generated increased from 26,81,800 k. w. l. to 28,43,794. The maximum supply demanded was 605 k. w. l. against 580 k. w. l. in the preceding year. The present generating plant at the Power House was found inadequate to deal with the steady increase in load and two additional units of 460 k. w. each were sanctioned.

438. The number of new consumers connected to the
Consumers' connections. supply system during the year was 142
against 132 in the previous year—the total number of consumers connected being 1,097 against 952 at the end of the previous year. Lighting load connected at the end of the year amounted to 23,882 lights equivalent to 25 c.p.

against 20,625 lights at the end of the preceding year. The total motor load for power and other purposes connected during the year amounted to 21 k. w.

439. The new sub-station near Gendi gate could not be put into commission as the additional transformer could not be connected to the supply system owing to the present generating plant being overloaded. When the installation of the new generating sets is completed, this sub-station will be put in regular service. The present plant at the Lehripura sub-station which serves a densely populated district is found to be inadequate to meet the growing demand and in order to meet the increasing load, transformers of larger output have been ordered and will be ready for service by the time the extensions to the existing generating plant are completed; the transformers released from the Lehripura sub-station will be used at Motibag sub-station.

440. During the year, 394 lights, 30 fans, and 1 h. p. motor were fitted to Government buildings and offices. At the end of the year, there were in such buildings 3,165 lights, 526 fans and 5 house service motors—representing a demand of 220 k. w.

441. The total load connected to the supply system at the end of July 1927 amounted to 2,295 k. w. as compared with 2,164 k. w. last year.

442. During the year, 19 new telephones were connected to the city general exchange and 5 to the automatic exchange. In addition, house service telephones were fitted at the Makerpura and the Jayamaharal palaces. The total number of telephone calls that passed through the central exchange during the year amounted to 5,18,424, the average number of calls per day working out to 1,420.

443. The figures of revenue and expenditure are as under:—

Electric earnings and
expenditure.

Gross revenue.	Working expenditure.	Net earnings.
Rs. 3,06,532	Rs. 1,22,285	Rs. 1,84,247

The expenditure under capital works during the year was Rs. 91,267 against Rs. 79,096 last year. The total amount of capital investment at the end of the year came to Rs. 23,71,002.

444. The heavy floods of the year, caused damage amounting to about Rs. 9,000 to the supply mains, the substation plant and telephone.

Flood damages.

CHAPTER VII

PUBLIC WORKS

A. Public Works Branch

445. The budget allotment for the P. W. department for Grants and outlay. the year was Rs. 32,22,674. The following table (No. 1) shows the expenditure in the several divisions during the year under report. The district local boards of the Baroda and Kadi divisions were, as usual, provided with funds out of the P. W. D. budget for the transferred works:—

S. No.	Divisions.	Expenditure.	
		1925-26.	1926-27.
1	2	3	4
1	Baroda City division	6,72,552	7,04,516
2	Palace division	7,49,700	5,41,964
3	Garden division... ..	3,32,011	3,42,109
4	Baroda division	1,65,035	2,14,602
5	Kadi division	1,79,205	1,69,719
6	Naosari division... ..	2,16,616	3,66,127
7	Amreli division	1,99,294	4,76,755
8	Water Works division ... ..	...	53,768
9	Works transferred to local boards... ..	4,69,988	2,46,710
10	Deposit contribution works ...	5,94,495	5,86,355
11	Reproductive works ... ..	...	394
	Total ...	35,78,896	37,03,019

446. The following table shows the comparison between the expenditure incurred by the department in the year under report and the preceding year under different heads :—

S. No.	Heads,	Expenditure.		Remarks.
		1925-26.	1926-27.	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Original	14,05,809	14,79,776	Adjustment of accounts.
2	Repairs	8,63,143	7,86,942	
3	Establishment... ..	3,63,355	3,87,172	
4	Tools and plant	16,013	15,180	
5	Refund of revenue	36,440	53,637	
6	Petty military public works ...	291	...	
7	Irrigation A.	28,774	64,858	
8	Extraordinary (Famine) ...	57	26,503	
9	Pension-Gratuity	89	341	
10	Reproductive works	14,594	394	
11	Kirkol (miscellaneous) ...	2,578	16	
12	Ravangi (transferred expenditure)	2,53,258	3,01,834	
13	Deposit contribution works ...	5,94,495	5,86,355	
14	Sinking fund ... ..	...	11
	Total ...	35,78,896	37,03,019	

BUILDINGS AND ROADS

447. Amongst the important original works completed during the year were the following :—

Works completed
and in progress.

Division.	Works.
Baroda City division	... Construction of a new line for the 2nd regiment.
Palace division	... Decorations in the Laxmi Vilas palace. Additions to the garage.
Baroda division	... Padra high school building. Dharmaj high school building.
Kadi division	... Maternity and general hospital at Visnagar.
Navsari division	... Dispensary building at Tavdi. Dispensary building at Orna. Vernacular school buildings at Amli and Sampura.
Amreli division	... Vernacular school buildings at Sarambhada, Pithvajal, Rupavati and Mitiyaj.

Amongst those in progress during the year were :—

Division.	Works.
Baroda City division ...	Nurses' home (Seva Sadan).
Baroda division ...	Dispensary at Vaso. A. V. school at Savli. Residences for the Vahivatdar and the Munsiff at Padra. Rest house and dharamshala at Bhadran. Additions to the hospital at Dabhoi.
Kadi division ...	Building for the deaf and dumb school at Mehsana and the hostel attached to it. Clock tower over the Tripoli Gate at Patan.
Navsari division ..	Clerks' quarters at Navsari. Navsari water works. Kholvad „ „ Variav „ „ Mahuva-Nihali the Mahuva-Tarsadi roads. Chalthan-Sabargam road.
Amreli division ...	High school building at Dwarka. Buildings on the model farm at Amreli.

GARDEN DIVISION

448. The Makerpura, Laxmivilas, Nazerbag, Indumati and other gardens were maintained as usual. The Public Park suffered much on account of the floods in the last week.

Maintenance of gardens round palaces and public park.

of July, as it was four to five feet under water for three or 4 days. The menagerie in the park was almost completely destroyed.

IRRIGATION

449. The total capital outlay on irrigation and water works up-to-date has been Rs. 54,02,553 excluding the city water works. The expenditure on the maintenance of these works during the year was Rs. 64,858. Ten irrigation projects were dealt with, and remodelling and repairs of four works

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Wadadla, | 3. Haripura. |
| 2. Muwal. | 4. Wadhwana |
- were carried out.

450. During the year 15,859 bighas of land were irrigated and Rs. 51,449 were derived as revenue. In addition to the dues in the shape of *himayat* charges, Rs. 546 were collected by the P. W. D. by replenishing the village tanks from the surplus water of the Wadhwana and Haripura tanks. The total income from the irrigation sources during the year came to Rs. 51,995.

451. The following irrigation works were either completed or remained in progress as subsidiary works:—

Irrigation works completed and in progress.

- (1) Special repairs to apron at Jojwa.
- (2) „ „ of the Wadhwana tank.
- (3) „ „ of the Haripura tank.
- (4) „ „ of the Wadadla tank.

Works in progress.

- (1) Special repairs to Muwal tank.
- (2) Construction of an aqueduct on Motipura *nalla*.

452. The heavy floods in July caused serious damage to the irrigation tanks of Sipore Timbi, Karachia and Desar in the Baroda district and of Chandrasan and Thol in the Kadi district.

Damages caused to the irrigation tanks on account of excessive rains.

453. For the purposes of remodelling and investigation, works in the Baroda district were taken

Investigation and remodelling work done during the year.

up first. An estimate for the Dhanora tank was submitted to Government. This will be taken up as a famine relief work. Estimates for the Devalia and Wadhvana tanks and the Jojwa head-works were ready for submission. A preliminary survey of the Kadarapur feeder channel in the Kadi district was made to supplement the supply to the tank. Further investigation of this scheme is in progress.

454. The control over the maintenance of the water works and the distribution of water in the

Maintenance of Baroda water works.

Baroda City within the municipal limits continued with the City municipality. The P. W. department continued to maintain supervision over the head works at Ajwa, the filter beds at Nimetta, and the main pipe line outside the municipal limits in the City. The water level at Shri Sayaji Sarovar stood in the beginning of October at R. L. 210.70.

455. The Ajwa and Nimeta works were maintained at a cost of Rs. 12,616 by the City division, out

Maintenance of Ajwa and Nimetta water works.

of the municipal contributions. Samples of water from the Nimetta filter beds were as usual analysed by the Chemical Analyser and the State Bacteriologist at regular intervals.

456. The water works at Sinore, Sankheda, Pattan, Vyara, Songadh and Mehsana, were maintained

Maintenance of water works in the districts.

by the P. W. department on behalf of the respective municipalities. The Bhadran, Sojitra and Kathor water works continued to be

maintained by the respective Vishishta Panchayats. The work of the Navsari water works was in progress.

457. The Chief Engineer inspected most of the irrigation tanks and water works in the districts and recorded preliminary notes for the guidance of the staff for preparing remodelling schemes. He also issued six technical papers for the guidance of the staff in the preparation of projects.

Inspection of irrigation tanks and issue of technical series for the guidance of the staff by the Chief Engineer.

458. The budget allotment for the city drainage works amounted to Rs. 1,30,098, out of which a sum of Rs. 1,02,367 was spent during the year. The cost of maintenance contributed by the municipality amounted to Rs. 29,547. The amount realised from 162 bighas of land irrigated with sewage water from the main pumping station came to Rs. 3,550.

Maintenance of City drainage works.

459. The Rudra Mal at Sidhpur and the Shaikh Farid's tomb and Rauiki Vav at Pattan in the Kadi district were inspected during the year and preliminary notes for their preservation were recorded. A list of buildings, etc., of archaeological interest is being compiled.

Maintenance of buildings of archaeological interest.

460. Mr. Oliff Lee of Messrs. Steven and Partners of Bombay was invited to visit Baroda in connection with the construction of the Kirti Mandir and the converting of the Nyaya Mandir hall into a theatre.

Visit of Mr. Oliff Lee to Baroda for advice on professional matters.

461. Mr. F. N. Bose, who was commissioned to prepare some statues and busts, died and Mr. M. H. Spielmann was asked to transfer a portion of this work to another artist.

Transfer of Bose's work to another artist.

462. The personnel of the department and the organisation remained practically the same as in the preceding year.

Personnel.

463 A conference of the officers of the department was convened in the beginning of the year to discuss important matters.
 Conference of P. W. D. Engineers.

464. The expenditure on proper P. W. department establishment amounted to Rs. 3,87,172 in the year under report against Rs. 3,63,355 in the previous year. These figures are exclusive of expenditure on the local boards establishments.
 Expenditure on establishment.

465. A committee consisting of the personal assistant and the assistant engineers in the P. W. department office was appointed to fix the standard schedule of rates. The schedule prepared by the committee was published as technical paper No. IV.
 Schedule of rates.

466. Under the orders of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb a hydrological survey was commenced with the object of tracing out and mapping the artesian and subartesian regions in the Kadi district. This survey has been completed. A report was drawn up and discussed by a committee consisting of the Chief Engineer and the Director of Agriculture.
 Completion of hydrological survey.

467. As a result of the heavy rains in July 1927, the water level at Ajwa lake rose to R. L. 215.50 against the F. S. L. of 211. Fortunately the bunds stood the strain well.
 Safety of the Ajwa dam and water level during the heavy rains.

468. The work of constructing the Pratappura tank to supplement the Ajwa lake water was started in April 1926, under a special officer, Mr. S. D. Sathe, L.C.E.
 Commencement of constructing Pratappura tank.

A survey of the whole city area for collecting statistics about water connections and data regarding water pressures, population, etc., was undertaken with a view to preparing a comprehensive remodelling scheme.

469. The boring operations in the State were under the control of the Chief Engineer. The following works were either completed or in progress :—

Boring works completed and in progress.

Works completed:—

1. Boring at Sunderpura, Palace division.
2. Boring at the Central Jail at Baroda.
3. Boring at Manund Road in the Kadi district.

Works in progress :—

1. Boring at Kalol.
2. „ at Pattan, Villa garden.
3. „ at Amreli.

470. The Chief Engineer toured for 129 days on inspection work.

Tour by the Chief Engineer.

B. Railways

471. The total gross earnings from the State railways during the year amounted to Rs. 22,34,599, against Rs. 29,09,511 in the previous year. The decrease was due to trade depression during the whole of the year.

Earnings.

472. The following statement shows the capital cost, working expenditure, percentage on revenue and capital expenditure, &c., on the railways owned by the State and managed either by the State railway department or by foreign agencies, for the year 1925-26 and 1926-27 :—

Financial results.

Name of railways.	Year ending 31st March.	Capital invested.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure	Net earnings.	Working percentage.	Percentage on capital.	Length in miles.	Cost per mile.	Working expenses per mile.
G. B. S. Railway including Bodeli Chhota Udaipur Railway ...	1926	2,60,90,975	29,09,511	19,65,176	9,44,335	67.54	3.62	341.17	76,475	5,760
	1927	2,74,95,681	22,34,599	19,02,593	3,32,006	85.14	1.21	341.17	80,592	5,577
Anand Petlad Railway ...	1926	13,87,973	5,27,103	3,22,956	2,04,147	61.27	14.70	21.42	84,798	15,077
	1927	13,91,385	5,07,523	3,18,725	1,88,798	62.80	13.57	21.42	64,957	14,879
Mehsana Railways ...	1926	1,03,12,546	20,09,243	12,31,064	7,78,179	61.27	7.54	230.25	44,788	5,347
	1927	1,03,95,941	17,78,553	11,16,935	6,61,618	62.80	6.36	230.25	45,151	4,851
Khiadia Dhari Railway...	1926	20,00,946	1,39,249	1,14,001	25,248	81.86	1.26	37.22	53,760	3,063
	1927	20,00,093	1,35,445	1,15,720	19,725	85.44	0.98	37.22	53,737	3,109
Okha Railway. ...	1926	34,50,833	1,25,566	1,13,826	11,740	90.65	0.34	37.03	93,190	3,074
	1927	35,00,230	1,18,803	1,06,437	12,366	89.59	0.35	37.21	94,067	2,860

473. The total train miles worked and the comparative cost per train mile during the year under report compare with those of the previous year as under :—

Year.	Train miles run.	Income per train mile.	Cost per train mile.
1	2	3	4
1925-26	5,74,836	5.06	3.41
1926-27	5,89,198	3.79	3.23

474. The total number of passengers carried and the amount realised from this traffic during the year under report are shown below :—

Year.	No. of passengers carried.	Amount realised from passenger traffic.	No. of passenger vehicles on line.	Amount earned per passenger vehicle.	No. of passengers carried per vehicle in the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1925-26	51,23,735	17,25,177	134	12,874	38,237
1926-27	43,47,110	14,01,661	143	9,802	30,399

475. The total amount of goods carried during the year came to 4,84,572 tons and the income derived therefrom to Rs. 7,63,330 against 4,55,135 tons and Rs. 11,26,478 for the previous year as shown below.

Year.	Total weight of goods carried in tons.	Total earnings from goods.	Total number of goods vehicles.	Total weight carried per vehicle in tons.	Total amount earned from each vehicle.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1925-26	4,55,135	11,26,478	698	652.05	1,614
1926-27	4,84,572	7,63,330	704	688.31	1,084

476. The following statement gives the speed and train service on the G. B. S. Railways in the year under report as compared with the year 1921-22.

Facilities to travellers.

Sections.	1921-22.		1926-27.	
	Speed of train miles.	No. of trains.	Speed of train miles.	No. of trains.
1	2	3	4	5
Chhota-Udepur Bodeli ...	12	2	15	4
Miyagam Bodeli	12	4	15	6
Goyagate Dabhoi	12	4	15	8
Jambusar Goyagate	12	4	15	4
Dabhoi Chandod	12	4	15	6
Chhuchhapura Tankhala... ..	12	...	15	2
Dabhoi Timba	12	2	15	4
Miyagam Branch	12	2	15	4
Billimora Kala-Amba	12	2	15	2
Kosamba-Zankhvav	12	2	15	2
Petlad Branches	12	4	15	6

477. In all 11 rakes were fitted with electric lights upto the end of July 1927. The work of fitting electric lights in the remaining two rakes was in progress.

478. Two flag stations were converted into regular booking stations during the year, and one flag station of Malpur which was closed last year was reopened. The total number of stations on the G. B. S. Railways was 104 against 103 in the preceding year.

The timings of trains were revised in order to make better connections at the junctions. One extra train service was added on the Petlad section from 1st September 26. The shuttle train which used to run between Masar Road and Dabhoi was extended upto Jambusar, during the cotton season. These proved to be useful and the additional facilities were appreciated by the public.

TRAFFIC

479. The cotton traffic this year was normal. The following comparative statement gives figures of traffic booked during the year :—

Year.	F. P. Bales.	H. P. Bales.	Cotton wagons.
1926	84,280	20,390	490
1927	83,692	19,086	154

11 gins and 6 presses were added this year bringing a total of 68 gins and 24 presses over the G. B. S. Railways. Other traffic was steady.

480. The number of wagons transhipped at the various junctions during the year is shown below :—

Junction.	Broad gauge wagons.	N. G. wagons.
Billimora... ..	115	5,667
Miyagam	2,621	4,260
Goyagate	2,997	7,694
Samalaya... ..	1,362	268
Petlad	1,432	1,218
Kosamba	236	1,715
Timba	9	19

481. There were in all 161 accidents during the year against 223 last year, including 29 cases of animals knocked down and 1 person run over.

Accidents.

482. The total expenditure of the traffic department for the year was Rs. 3,77,930 against Rs. 4,00,622 last year.

Working expenditure.

483. There were fairs at Unai and Chandod between 16th April 1927 and 20th April 1927. The number of pilgrims booked to these fairs was 5,500 and 5,833 respectively. The number of special trains run for the public during the year was 11.

Fairs.

484. The amount paid during the year on account of compensation claims was Rs. 12,240 against Rs. 13,991 in the preceding year.

Compensation claims.

485. During the year under report, Rai Saheb Manilal held charge of the traffic department.

Personnel.

ENGINEERS

486. The following statement shows the construction and survey works carried out during the year under report :—

No.	Name of work.	Expenditure during the year.	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	CONSTRUCTION			
1	Works at Port Okha.	1,54,000	2,46,347	
2	Vijapur Ambliasan Railway... ..	1,82,862	1,82,862	Estimated cost Rs. 13,62,123.
3	Zankhvav Umerpada Railway	2,85,786	2,91,923	Estimated cost Rs. 9,79,439.
4	Billimora Bunder Siding	20,946	20,946	Estimated cost Rs. 1,60,469.

No.	Name of works surveyed.	Project estimated cost.	Length miles.
1	Umerpada-Bardipada... ..	5,83,979	9
2	Maroli Mahuva... ..	12,22,728	17

The important open line capital works carried out during the year were as follows :—

- (a) *Relaying*—Relaying 30 lbs. rails with 41½ lbs. rails on the Vishwamitri Padra section was taken in hand and completed from Vishwamitri to mile 6¼–6½ miles. Expenditure incurred over this work during the year amounted to Rs. 19,386.

- (b) *Ballasting*—The work of providing stone ballast on the Miyagam-Bodeli, the Vemar-Miyagam and the Padra-Chandod sections was sanctioned for Rs. 5,89,980. Of these the section from Vemar to mile 4/16 was completed, at a cost of Rs. 17,388.

487. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the track and structures amounted to Rs. 4,98,342 against Rs. 5,03,130 in the previous year.

Expenditure on maintenance.

488. The G. B. S. Railway lines were inspected by the Senior Government Inspector during S. G. I.'s inspection. February 1927.

489. The heavy rains in July 1927 caused serious damage estimated at nearly Rs. 3½ lakhs, to bridges and permanent way embankments. Repairs were undertaken promptly and communications were restored on the dates shown below:—

Damage by flood.

Section.	Date of restoration of through communication.
Dabhoi to Timba.	19-7-27.
Bodeli to Chhota Udepur.	15-7-27, 17-7-27 and again on 3-8-27 and 7-8-27.
Chhuchhapura Tankhala.	15-7-27 and 29-7-27:
Dabhoi Vishwamitri.	15-7-27. 18-7-27 with transhipment 20-8-27. —do—
Miyagam Dabhoi.	30-7-27.
Vishwamitri Jambusar.	6-8-27, 7-8-27, 12-8-27.

490. Mr. D. B. Shukla continued as Executive Engineer throughout the year. There were Personnel. besides five Assistant Engineers, including 2 apprentices from the P. W. department undergoing training.

LOCOMOTIVE

491. The narrow gauge rolling stock consisted of 41 engines (excluding one B. G. engine), Rolling stock. 183 coaching vehicles and 695 goods wagons.

492. At the end of the year, there were 35 engines in service and 6 under repairs. In all 16 Locos and vehicles in service and under repairs. engines passed through the shops; one was thoroughly overhauled, 12 underwent heavy repairs and 5 light repairs. The B. G. engine was also withdrawn for repairs from 12-5-27 and the B. G. service between Goyagate and Vishwamitri was worked by B. B. & C. I. Railway engine taken on loan.

Eighty-eight coaching and 191 goods vehicles passed through the shops.

493. During the year there were 15 engine failures representing one per 39,375 train miles Engine failures. against 11 engine failures representing one per 51,999 train miles last year.

494. The total train and engine mileages worked during the year were 5,93,644 and 7,52,135 Train and engine mileage. against 5,71,988 and 7,41,191 respectively last year.

1,124 train miles and 11,624 engine miles were worked by the B. G. engine during the period it was in service.

495. Coal consumption for the year was 35.42 lbs. per train mile and 27.95 lbs. per engine Coal consumption. mile against 44.73 lbs. and 34.52 lbs, 26 A. R.

respectively last year. There was thus a satisfactory reduction in consumption.

496. Besides the usual repairs to stock, the following new stock was constructed and put into commission during the year :—
New stock.

- (a) 5 N. G. bogies III class.
- (b) 2 N. G. bogies I, II, and III class.
- (c) 2 N. G. bogies III class with luggage and brake vans.
- (d) The work of 30 M. G. coaches was in hand; out of which 4 were completed.
- (e) 35 N. G. cotton wagons out of 50 sanctioned, were built.
- (f) The work of converting 30 N. G. cotton wagons into M. G. wagons was in progress.

497. The expenditure on the maintenance of the rolling stock and establishment amounted to Rs. 8,80,134 against Rs. 9,12,345 in the previous year.
Maintenance expenditure.

498. The expenditure in shops during the year amounted to Rs. 8,37,475 and the outturn to Rs. 8,39,684. The capital expenditure on the workshops upto the end of the year came to Rs. 29,36,988. The percentage of outturn in relation to capital was 28·6%
Workshops expenditure.

499. At the beginning of the year, there were 2 foremen, 20 chargemen, and 977 workmen. The staff at the end of the year was 2 foremen, 16 chargemen and 592 workmen. The finishing shop superintendent who was working half time with the railway department was made a full time servant of that department from 1-7-1927.
Workshop staff.

500. Changes both administrative and technical were introduced in workshops accounting, in order to ensure correct and speedy booking of charges against each individual work executed. Piece work system was introduced for all new works and repetition works from 1st July 1927. The system adopted was carefully planned on modern workshop practice. The new system is expected to give more accurate figures of costing and to ensure more efficient outturn of work from the daily paid staff.

During the year, Government reviewed the results of the working of the shops and laid it down as a policy that the shops should attend primarily to maintenance and repairs and that construction of wagons, etc., should be undertaken only under the conditions specified in the order.

501. Mr. L. S. Modi continued to work as Loco and Carriage Superintendent upto the end of March. Mr. T. de Morsier took over charge as Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent from 1st April and Mr. Modi reverted to his original post of Dy. Loco and Carriage Superintendent.

STORES

502. The total value of stores purchased and issued during the year was as under :—

Stores purchased and issued.

(a) Stores :—

Balance on 31-7-26 ...	...	Rs.	8,31,556
Purchased during 1926-27 ...	...	"	8,39,298
Issued do. ...	...	"	8,67,915
Balance on 31-7-27 ...	...	"	8,02,939

(b) Stationery :—

Balance on 31-7-26 ...	...	Rs.	47,351
Purchased during 1926-27 ...	...	"	65,085
Issued during 1926-27 ...	...	"	55,230
Balance on 31-7-27 ...	...	"	57,204

503. Mr. P. V. Kamdar continued as Stores Superintendent during the year.
Personnel.

MISCELLANEOUS

504. The number of subscribers to the provident fund of the G. B. S. Railways was 540 against 526 last year. The amount at the credit of the provident fund accounts at the end of the year was Rs. 3,17,118 against Rs. 2,58,750 at the beginning.
Provident fund.

505. Rs. 1,432 were received in the fine fund, disbursement during the year being nil. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 13,647.
Fine fund.

506. There were 165 members on the register of the Railway institute—the average monthly subscription being Rs. 234. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 2,806 and expenses Rs. 1,706 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,100. The cash balance at the end of the year stood at Rs. 3,166.
Railway institute.

507. There were 350 members on the roll on 31-3-27, who held an aggregate of 1,830 shares. The working capital of the society amounted to Rs. 12,729 and the working expenses Rs. 423, the net profit was Rs. 993.
The co-operative credit society.

CHAPTER VIII

EDUCATION

508. Till 1871, there was no education department and no State-owned educational institutions in the State. In most of the towns and

History. big villages, there were private elementary schools which taught reading, writing and arithmetic and were taken advantage of by the higher castes, such as Brahmins and Banias. It was for the first time in 1871 that the State established four primary schools, two Gujarati and two Marathi, in the city of Baroda. In subsequent years, a few more schools were opened at Pettad, Patan and some other places, but their total number did not exceed 55 in 1875, 70 in 1876, 105 in 1877, and 145 in 1878. Even as late as 1881, when His Highness the Maharaja Shri Sayaji Rao III assumed full powers, there were only 180 primary schools with 7,465 pupils throughout the State.

509. The general system and organisation of public institution in the State is fairly elaborate.

System and organisation. The department is controlled by the Commissioner of Education and Vidya-dhikari, assisted by an inspecting staff and the heads of important institutions. The organisation includes on the one hand primary, secondary and higher education, and technical education and education in fine arts on the other. It also makes provision for the education of women, of the backward classes and of adults, as far as possible, in a variety of ways. Progress in all these branches has not been uniform owing to the varying urgency and importance of their claims and the limited nature of the resources of the State, but the efforts of the department have been all along directed towards a comprehensive and harmonious scheme.

IMPORTANT FEATURES

510. The following were some of the important features of the working of the department in the year :—

- (1) Under the orders of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, R. B. Govindbhai H. Desai examined the working of the system of compulsory primary education in the State and submitted a report in which suggestions were made for improving the arrangements in force. Orders were passed by His Highness and the Council on the recommendations and a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. A. G. Widgery, was appointed to work out the details. Professor Widgery has recently submitted this committee's report.
- (2) The teaching of Hindi was made compulsory in vernacular schools from standard fourth and in English schools in the two lower standards.
- (3) The inspection of schools in each of the districts of Baroda and Kadi was found too heavy for a single educational inspector. Each of these districts was, therefore, divided into two and an educational inspector was posted for each division.
- (4) The Compulsory Education Code was revised and republished. There was no important change in principle but modifications were introduced in the details of the working.
- (5) The grant-in-aid rules for primary schools were revised. The grants were made more liberal—the scales in force being nearly doubled and the scheme was simplified.
- (6) The post of the Inspector of Secondary Schools was abolished during the year.
- (7) The Secondary Education Code was revised as a result of the recommendations of a committee

appointed for the purpose. One of the main changes was in the direction of making grants to private institutions more liberal.

- (8) His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was graciously pleased to give a donation of Rs. 2,00,000 to the Benares Hindu University Library. The foundation stone of the Gackwar Library was laid by His Excellency the Viceroy at Benares. The Commissioner of Education was present as representative of the Baroda Government.
- (9) With a view to recognise outstanding merit in literature, arts or science by the awards of prizes, titles and medals to eminent persons in their respective departments of learning, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb sanctioned the Shrimant Sayaji Rao Gackwar Prize rules. Under these rules, Dr. Radhakumud Mukerjee, M.A., P.h. D., was awarded a prize of Rs. 1,000 and an annuity of Rs. 1,200 for five years in appreciation of his research work in Indian history.
- (10) A Commission to consider the possibility of a University in Baroda was appointed by the Huzur in September 1926 with Prof. A. G. Widgery, M.A., as Chairman.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

511. The total number of educational institutions at the end of the year was 2,996, as against Educational institutions. 2,976 of the previous year—an increase of 20. This increase was due to the re-opening of some primary schools which had been closed in past years owing to meagre attendance. The total number of pupils attending these institutions was 2,17,036 as against 2,13,639 of the previous year, showing an increase of 3,397.

512. The following tabular statement shows the total number of English and vernacular institutions and the number of pupils attending them :—

No.	Name of institution.	Number of institutions.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	ENGLISH EDUCATION				
1	The College	1	795	17	812
2	High Schools for boys ...	20	7,340	3	7,343
3	High Schools for girls ...	1	...	438	438
4	A. V. Schools	44	4,583	4	4,587
5	Higher standard classes...	8	195	...	195
6	Special institutions ...	2	210	...	210
	Total	76	13,123	462	13,585
	VERNACULAR EDUCATION,				
7	Training College for men.	1	191	...	191
8	Training College for women	1	...	93	93
9	Vernacular schools for boys ...	2,430	1,27,392	36,893	1,64,285
10	Do. do. for girls	371	...	31,155	31,155
11	The Kala-Bhavan ...	1	357	...	357
12	Other Institutions ...	116	6,332	1,038	7,370
	Total	2,920	1,34,272	69,179	2,03,451
	Grand Total ...	2,996	1,47,395	69,641	2,17,036

To the total number of institutions shown as above as giving instruction in English must be added six "mixed" schools where the lowest classes of the English course are

BARODA STATE

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

DIAGRAM SHOWING FLUCTUATIONS IN EDUCATIONAL
EXPENDITURE IN LACS OF RUPEES.

LACS

32
30
28
26
24
22
20
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0

YEAR
1906
1907
1908
1909
1910
1911
1912
1913
1914
1915
1916
1917
1918
1919
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927

combined with the highest classes of the vernacular course. These schools are at Bahadarpur, Attarsumba, Gangadhara, Mahuva, Varvala and Beyt. They are attended by 532 students. There are two other mixed schools--the Bai Nawajbai Tata Zoroastrian Girls' School and the Guala Madressa in Kamrej Taluka--both unaided institutions with 251 pupils. Thus there were 84 institutions teaching English with 14,368 pupils.

There were besides 861 pupils learning English in 30 primary schools and 188 in the Antyaja schools in Baroda, Naosari, Unjha and Patan.

The total number of pupils thus receiving education in English came to 15,417 (14,721 boys and 696 girls) as against 15,250 (14,849 boys and 401 girls) in the last year.

THE BARODA UNIVERSITY COMMISSION

513. The question of a University for Baroda again came into prominence during the year. The idea of a University has been before the Government ever since 1908. In a variety of ways, the State has sought for autonomous development in higher education. In 1908, the idea of a Science Institute offering advanced courses was suggested; but it was not till 1926, when His Excellency Lord Reading laid the foundation of the building for that institute that the need for co-ordinating these higher activities in education began to be seriously considered. Schemes of a University had already been outlined. In the meanwhile the Bombay University Reform Committee had published its report and as a result of this, the question of a separate University to meet the needs of the distinct cultural area of Gujarat assumed prominence. The Gujarat University Committee sent a deputation to wait on His Highness on the 10th March 1926. This was received with cordiality by His Highness who expressed his fullest sympathy with the main idea and stated that while he was opposed to a replica of the existing University, he would consider a well-thought out scheme for the area. The Huzur

Order of 24th September 1926 formally appointed a University Commission to consider the possibility of establishing a University in Baroda. It was "to consider the form and terms of, and submit for orders a Charter for, the possible foundation of a University of Baroda and a scheme in details for its equipment, organisation, administration and maintenance." Prof. Widgery was to be the Chairman of this Commission, and Prof. Dhruva, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Benares University and Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate and Syndic, Bombay University, agreed to serve as members and two official representatives of the State – Mr. S. V. Mukerjee and Dr. K. G. Naik – were also appointed. The Commission began its labours on the 11th October 1926 and collected evidence and other data till December. A tentative draft was prepared in March, when the chairman had to leave for England to attend to his University duties. The Commissioners in India, therefore, were directed to complete the work of writing a report, which was finally completed towards the end of the official year. The report will now be considered by Government when the Chairman submits it with his final note.

THE COLLEGE

514. The Baroda College, which is the only institution in the State preparing students for the degrees of the University of Bombay, was established in the year 1882. It was recognised by the Bombay University for the full courses in Arts and Science in 1890. During the year, Mr. S. G. Burrow continued to be Principal of the College.

515. The number of students attending the college at the end of the year was 812 compared with 759 of the last year.

516. The three Government hostels accommodate about 150 students. A bungalow in the Sayaji Ganj accommodating about 35 students has been taken over by the college on rent for use as hostel.

517. The college library had about 13,693 books. The Government sanctioned additional grants over and above the annual grant of Rs. 2,000 to enable the college library to be brought up-to-date in the different subjects. Besides these, Rs. 1,000 were sanctioned for the purchase of periodicals, Rs. 1,000 for Persian, Urdu and Arabic books, and Rs. 1,500 for books on Mathematics.

518. The students' union provided funds for cricket, tennis, foot-ball, hockey, badminton and ping-pong. The union also maintained a reading room and issued "The Baroda College Magazine". The debating society for all students generally and the more or less technical societies like the historical, philosophical and scientific societies continued to work satisfactorily.

519. The total expenditure on the college amounted to Rs. 1,70,911 against Rs. 1,58,585 in the previous year. The receipts from fees, etc., amounted to Rs. 65,675 as against Rs. 71,355 for the last year. The net cost of educating each pupil came to Rs. 129 against Rs. 115 in the last year.

520. The number of government high schools continued to be the same as in the previous year, i.e. 15. This included the Maharani High School at Baroda exclusively meant for girls. Besides these, there were 6 aided High Schools, 3 in Baroda and 1 each at Dharmaj, Navsari and Gandevi. There are also two aided Matriculation classes—one at Vaso and the other at Kadi.

521. The number of Anglo Vernacular schools—both Government and aided—was 34, including six mixed schools, during the year, and in addition to these, there were five aided fifth and sixth standard classes at Kalol, Vaso, Kadi, Dehgam and Chanasma, and 16 un-aided A. V. schools and classes.

522. The Government have provided hostel accommodation in connection with the high schools at Patan, Amreli, Petlad, Mehsana and Visnagar. The high schools at Dabhoi, Padra, Billimora, Sojitra, Bhadran, Kathore and Kadi were provided with hostels on the grant-in-aid basis. Besides this, the Dabu quarters at Navsari accommodated a number of students of Sir J. N. Z. Madressa.

523. The aggregate annual value of the State scholarships in the Baroda College and the secondary schools of the State was Rs. 16,070 against Rs. 13,316 in the preceding year. Scholarships for higher and secondary education. Besides these, two commercial scholarships each of the value of Rs. 20 per month were awarded to Baroda State students studying at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay. Out of the annual grant of Rs. 8,000 for Khangi scholarships founded by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, Rs. 7,002 were spent in scholarships to 23 boys and 7 girls. Maratha scholarships of the total value of Rs. 2,154 were awarded to 37 boys and 1 girl, of the Maratha community studying in and outside the State schools from the interest accruing on the Maratha Education Fund of Rs. 1,50,000 founded by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. Out of this, Rs. 2,400 were paid to the Deccan Association and Rs. 901 were paid to the Maratha Education Conference as usual. Besides this, an amount of Rs. 5,982 was spent on the payment of Shree Sayaji Rao Scholarships out of the interest of Rs. 1,00,000 set apart for the spread of higher education amongst the Marathas.

In addition to this, an amount of Rs. 1,800 per annum has been sanctioned by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb for the education of Maratha girls. This amount was placed at the disposal of the Deccan Association, Poona.

524. The expenditure and receipt under the head of English education for the last three years were as shown below :—
Expenditure and receipts.

Year.	Expenditure.	Income.
1924-25	6,01,906	1,81,882
1925-26	6,47,318	2,24,185
1926-27	6,51,867	2,33,984

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

525. The technical institution popularly known as "Kala-Bhavan" established in the year 1890, had for the first six years of its career been placed under the late Professor T. K. Gajjar, a pioneer of chemical industry in this part of India. Since November 1908, Principal C. H. Vora has been in charge of it. The Kala-Bhavan continued its work in the same six branches of study as in the previous year. The branches are shown in the table given below :—

No.	Names of subjects.	Five years' average 1920-21 to 1924-25.	Number of students.	
			1925-26.	1926-27.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Art (Fine and Industrial) ...	75.2	63	53
2	Civil Engineering	75	61	86
3	Mechanical Engineering ...	120.6	126	140
4	Chemical Technology (Dyeing, Bleaching and Calico- printing.)	64.6	36	22
5	Textile Manufacture	84.8	31	28
6	Commerce	28.2	20	28
	Total ...	448.4	337	357

526. Out of the total of 357 students at the Kala-Bhavan, 149, i.e., nearly 42 per cent. were Analysis of students. Baroda State students. Of these, 79 belonged to Baroda city while 70 came from the districts, the number from Baroda, Kadi, Navsari and Amreli districts being 35, 9, 19 and 7 respectively. The remaining 208 came from outside the State. Of these, 131 were from the Bombay Presidency including the Indian States in it. Of the remaining 77, 20 came from the Punjab, 11 from the Central Provinces, 11 from Berar, 10 from Central India and 7 from Rajputana. Bengal and Assam sent 9 students, while 8 came from the Madras Presidency and 1 from Mysore.

527. The Advisory Committee was enlarged and reconstituted in the year. The Committee met Appointment of an Advisory Board. five times during the year.

528. Under orders of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, the State sculptor, the late Mr. Fanindra Changes in the staff. Nath Bose, inspected the Art school. In pursuance of his suggestions, an Indian Art section was opened and Mr. P. K. Chatterjee was appointed head master of the School of Art. In order to improve the architecture section, Mr. V. V. Vadnerkar, L.R.I.B.A. was appointed on one year's probation as the head master of that section.

529. Among the distinguished visitors during the year were His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Important events. of Kapurthala, the Raja Saheb of Kollengode, the delegates of the International Textile Workers' Organisation, and Professor Charles Sarolea of the Edinburgh University. Capt. Whittaker, Principal of the MacLagan Engineering College, Lahore, also saw the working of the institute.

530. The Kala-Bhavan workshop department is organised on a semi-independent basis. It Nazarpaga workshops. supplies steam, mechanical power and working material to the students of the four technical

branches of Kalabhavan at a fixed charge per head. In addition to this, which is its main function, the workshop manufactures school and office furniture for the State and does a certain amount of foundry and other mechanical job work. During the year under report, the total value of both classes of work was Rs. 29,218 as against Rs. 28,358 in the previous year, the surplus or profit in this year amounting to Rs. 1,269.

531. There are at present four industrial schools in the districts, at Amreli, Pattan, Petlad and Navsari. The Navsari Industrial School known as the "Tata Hunnar-Shala", receives a grant-in-aid from Government of an annual sum of Rs. 3,400. All the schools continued to work as primary industrial schools and imparted training in handicrafts. At the end of the year, the Amreli school had 183 students compared with 207 of the last year. Out of these, 82 came from the artisan classes. The Patan and Petlad industrial schools had, during the year under report, 426 and 411 pupils on the rolls as against 368 and 414 respectively in the preceding year. Of these, 60 and 55 belonged to the artisan communities. The industrial school at Navsari called J. N. Tata Hunnarshala was established in 1908. It teaches mechanical engineering, cabinet-making, etc. There were 70 students during the year against 80 in the previous year. This is a well-conducted and efficient school preparing students for the Boiler Act examination.

532. The Baroda Juvenile Reformatory opened in the year 1913 under the Children's Court Act continued to be under the control of the Principal of the Kala-Bhavan. It had 16 inmates against 11 of the last year. In addition to the standard primary course of studies, the boys were taught carpentry and wood-work. Practical instruction in agriculture and gardening was also given. The troop of boy scouts in the reformatory was in a fairly efficient condition. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 3,445 as against Rs. 3,987 of the last year.

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION

533. At the end of the year, there were 2,815 Government, 30 aided and 59 un-aided primary schools, and 2 orphanages, making a total of 2,906 institutions, as against 2,880 in last year. There were besides these, 2 training colleges including 1 for women, 1 Patan Ayurvedic pathshala, 5 music schools, 4 Antyaja boarding houses and 2 boarding houses at Dwarka and Amroli (of the Tilakwada mahal) making in all 2,920 institutions. The following table shows the number of institutions and the number of pupils attending them :—

Year.	Boys' Schools.		Girls' Schools.		Other Institutions.		Total.	
	No of schools	No. of pupils.	No. of schools	No of pupils.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils	No. of schools.	No. of pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1925-26	2,404	1,26,066	369	66,005	128	8,115	2,901	2,00,186
1926-27	2,423	1,27,296	371	67,799	126	8,356	2,920	2,03,451

534. The number of kindergarten classes in the State during the year was 10 against 9 of the last year, showing an increase of 1 during the year under report. In some of these classes, arrangements were made to provide meals for children during school hours. These classes were attended during the year by 1,076 children whose age varied between 4 and 6. Besides these there were a few kindergarten classes in the taluka towns. There are indications of the growing popularity of kindergarten classes in general; the department supplied qualified teachers to these classes when required.

535. There were 30 aided primary schools under private management during the year under report. The total amount of grants received by these schools came to

Aided primary
schools,

Rs. 8,748 as against Rs. 6,727 in the last year. With a view to encourage private enterprise in the direction especially in villages in which there are no Government schools, the Government liberalised the scales of grant-in-aid for primary schools.

536. The amount of fines recovered under the Compulsory Education Act imposed on defaulters for not sending their children to schools and for non-attendance amounted during the year to Rs. 1,13,616 while fines amounting to Rs. 37,289 were remitted. From the amounts recovered under the Compulsory Act 5 per cent. is given to patels and talatis as remuneration for collection, 35 per cent. is applied towards giving assistance to children of poor parents, and 60 per cent. utilised for erecting school buildings.

537. The total expenditure on all primary schools amounted to Rs. 19,07,692 as against Rs. 18,75,644 of the last year, which gives an average of Rs. 682 per school as against Rs. 675 of the preceding year.

538. The idea of starting an institution for training teachers was first conceived in 1872 and a normal class for training teachers was opened without any practising or observation school in the beginning. This class was, however, closed in the year 1876 but was re-opened in 1885. After having been in existence for 13 years, the college was closed in the year 1898. The present training college for men was opened in 1905 for training teachers already in State service. On the introduction of compulsory education in 1906-07 the necessity of training a large number of teachers became apparent. It was, therefore, arranged to admit 250 students every year for training. In 1908, the period of study was extended from 2 to 3 years, the curriculum was revised and the staff was increased. As the demand for trained teachers continued to grow, an additional training college was opened in 1913 which

after some time was, for the sake of convenience, shifted to Patan. Two more first year training classes were opened at Amreli and Navsari in 1918-19. With the exception of the central institution, all other classes were closed in the year 1922-23. At the end of the year there were 191 students in the training college in Baroda, of whom 114 attended the first year class, 46 the second year and 31 the third year class.

539. The training college has two practising schools attached to it where practical instruction in the art of teaching is imparted to scholars studying in the college. The practising schools are staffed with experienced third year trained teachers.

540. The total expenditure on the training college for primary school teachers amounted to Rs. 51,693 as against Rs. 48,318 of the previous year.

541. The total number of girls' schools was 388 as against 387 of last year and the number of girls attending them was 32,386 as against 31,415 of the previous year. In addition to these there were 36,893 girls reading in mixed schools which added to those in girls' schools brought the total number of girls receiving primary education upto 69,179 showing an increase of 1,910 over the last year. The zenana class in Baroda had 81 pupils on the roll as against 63 last year. Besides this, there was one aided Urdu zenana class at Kathore in the Navsari division and another un-aided class at Petlad.

542. As in the case of men teachers for the department, there is a training college for women teachers also, located in a building of its own under a specially trained lady principal, Mrs. Snehlata Pagar, M.A.B.S. (Columbia).

543. The number of women under training at the college when the year closed was 93 as against 77 of the last year, showing an increase of 16. Besides this, there was a training

class for women at Mehsana which had 23 pupils during the year as against 29 in the last year.

544. A handsome building commanding a fine view of the Sursagar continued to be used as a hostel for the scholars in this college. It was in charge of Mrs. Khory, the lady superintendent. During the year, it had 35 boarders of the training college as against 30 of last year.

545. The prize distribution ceremony was graced by the presence of Their Highnesses. His Highness also paid a special visit to the institution and expressed satisfaction at its working. The scholars of the senior class were taken on tour to Bombay and Poona.

546. The total expenditure on both training institutions for women amounted to Rs. 20,709 against Rs. 19,285 of last year.

547. There were 229 Antyaja schools in existence for the education of the depressed classes whose population in the Raj according to the last census figures amounted to 1,76,821. Of these schools 4 were exclusively for girls. The total number of Antyaja children in these schools was 9,520 (9,256 boys and 264 girls) as against 9,797 (9,541 boys and 256 girls) for last year. Besides these, 4,763 Antyaja children were attending the ordinary Gujarati primary schools, which brought the total number of such children receiving primary instruction to 14,283.

There were 188 boys learning English in the Antyaja schools at Baroda, Unza, Patan and Navsari. Besides these, there were 2 students studying in the Baroda College, 11 in the Baroda High School and 3 girls in the Maharani Girls' High School, one of them being in the Matriculation class. Government continued to give books and other school requisites free to all these children while a fair number of these had board and lodge at Government expense in the

Antyaja hostels. Scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 122 per mensem were awarded to Antyaja children in primary schools and 10 scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 54 per mensem were awarded in the secondary schools. In the male training college at Baroda 11 Antyaja scholars were reading for the different courses along with high caste Hindu scholars; there were also 2 Antyaja girls in the female training college. The Antyaja boarding houses at Baroda, Navsari and Amreli had 47, 30 and 30 boarders respectively. Lodging, boarding, etc., were as usual provided free by Government.

548. For the administration of the donation of Rs. 15,000

Sheth Jugal Kishor Birla donation. given by Sheth Jugal Kishor Birla of Calcutta in the year 1919, a committee of three members had been constituted.

With the donor's concurrence the committee continued to utilise the amount of interest accruing from the donation in giving prizes of the value of Rs. 200 to students passing with credit in the Gita course and prizes of the same value to pupils who stood high in essay writing, while Rs. 200 were expended in giving suitable honoraria to teachers who taught the Geeta. Their Highnesses graced the occasion of the Birla prize distribution at the Baroda Antyaja boarding house when Antyaja scouts were invested by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and the prizes were given away by Her Highness the Maharani Saheb.

549. As in the last year, there were five boarding schools

Education of forest tribes. for Dhanka boys at Songadh, Vyara, Mahuwa, Anaval, and Wankal. The girls' boarding school with 46 girls at

Songadh established for the education of boys and girls belonging to the forest tribes showed satisfactory progress during the year. The boys' schools at Songadh and Vyara had model farms attached to them where the boarders got lessons in practical agriculture. The influence of these schools on the lives of these animistic people is proving beneficial; and the work on the farms is giving them a distinct bias in favour of agriculture. The total expenditure on the six Dhanka

boarding schools amounted to Rs. 23,871, against Rs. 25,877 last year.

550. Suitable provision for the education of Muhomedans has also been made. There were 115 Urdu schools. Urdu schools, of which 91 were boys' schools which were attended by 6,329 boys and 24 were girls' schools which were attended by 1,632 girls. Over and above these, 8851, Muhomedan children attended the ordinary Gujarati schools. The total number of Muhomedan children receiving education in the State came to 16,812 giving a percentage of 10·3 as against 10·2 of last year.

551. The education of the Waghers of Okhamandal on lines similar to thoses adopted in the case of the Kaliparaj tribes of Songadh and Vyara was first undertaken in the month of November 1920 by starting a Wagher boarding house at Dwarka, in which the Wagher pupils live in wholesome surroundings and besides attending the local vernacular and English schools, are given manual training of a useful character.

552. Among the special institutions maintained by the department were, the orphanage at Amreli, which had 43 inmates against 46 in the previous year, the Creche orphanage at Baroda which had 27 inmates against 42 in the previous year, the two schools for defectives at Baroda and Mehsana, the jail school attached to the Central Jail at Baroda for the benefit of the convicts and the seven schools attached to the several regiments of the Baroda army. In addition to these there were during the year 5 Government, 2 aided and 4 un-aided Sanskrit schools and 5 music schools in important centres in the State.

553. The school of Indian Music at Baroda continued to be popular. The music schools at Dabhoi, Mehsana, Navsari and Amreli also continued to do satisfactory work during the year under

report. They had altogether 775 students on the rolls learning music, the central school at Baroda having 203 students.

554. Music was also taught in the training colleges for men and women, the Maharani High school for girls, the Middle school, the schools for defectives at Baroda and Mehsana, and in some of the principal girls' schools and kindergarten classes at Baroda and in the districts.

555. Gymnasium teachers are attached to most of the important secondary and primary schools. The physical culture work in the city has been placed partly under the guidance of the scout organisation and partly under that of the gymnasium inspector assisted by trained gymnasium teachers. The scholars in the training college for women were taught by a lady teacher. In some of the girls' schools physical instruction is imparted by women teachers trained under Miss J. A. Macdonald. The scholars in the training college for men continued to receive systematic training in gymnastics and games by a graduate teacher trained in Madras.

556. The scout movement in the State has been in existence for over eight years and has given ample proof of its usefulness. During the year under report, there were 75 Scout centres and troops. The Golf Club movement was definitely started through the vernacular teachers' training Camp at Navsari and there were this year 26 packs as against 24 last year. The total scout census was 2,455 against 2,124 during the last year.

The cub census was 780 against 720 of the last year. The scout census excludes 900 boys who have recently joined the movement. The scouts rendered efficient service during the year in the fairs at Beyt, Dwarka, Chandod, Miradatar, Pawagadh and Asgapuri Vahuta and their work during the high floods of July was much appreciated. The efforts of the scout organisation to bring about a better physical

condition amongst the boys are yielding good results. During the year under report, the public donated over Rs. 2,000 in aid of scout activities. Scout and cub training was initiated at the Male Training College ; every year a batch of 35 vernacular teachers are proposed to be trained so that they might start cub-packs in the village schools.

557. The total expenditure on the scout organisation was Rs. 10,729 against Rs. 11,220 of last year.
Expenditure.

558. The translation branch continued its work on the same lines as in previous years. Out of the interest of Rs. 2,00,000 endowed by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb for the enrichment of the vernacular literature, the work of preparation and publication of volumes in the two series "Shree Sayaji Sahitya Mala" and "Shree Sayaji Baljnana Mala" was pursued. During the year 18 new volumes were published in both the series, bringing the total number of books published so far to 193. The total number of books prepared upto the end of the year was 434. One of the books in the Shree Sayaji Sahitya Mala, viz., "Akbar" was prescribed as a text-book for use in the secondary schools of the State. The books of the Baljnana Mala have been sanctioned as prize and library books in the education department of the Bombay presidency. Over and above this, 213 new publications were encouraged by the department, and Rs. 3,458 were paid to their authors out of the grant for encouragement to new authors.

LIBRARIES

559. At the Central Library 6,144 new volumes were purchased and 452 were received as gifts, etc., The total stock was 1,07,389 books. The number of registered borrowers was 4,313 and the total circulation of books came to 93,367 consisting of 27,898
Books purchased, received as gifts, etc., by the library.

English, 34,718 Gujarati, 26,281 Marathi, 1,693 Sanskrit, 2,777 Hindi and Urdu books during the 280 days on which the lending library was open. This works out a daily average of 333.45 volumes. The Mahila library and the children's section attached to the Central Library carried on their useful activities during the year.

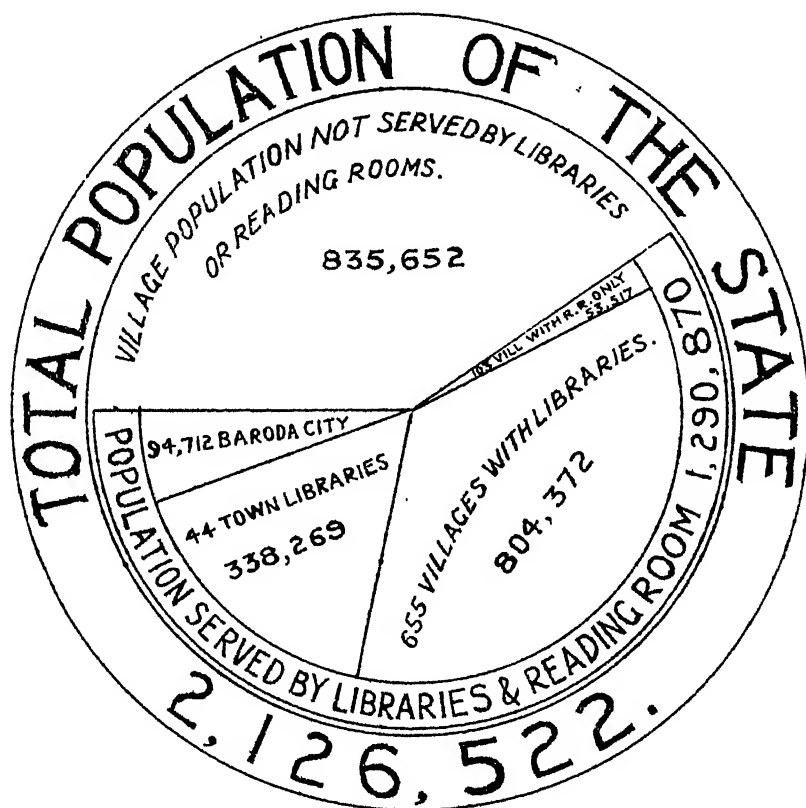
560. One hundred and eighty-five printed books and 19 manuscripts were purchased and 281 Sanskrit section. were received as gifts in the Sanskrit section. At the end of the year, the section had 13,166 manuscripts. There were 6,459 printed books in stock; 1,693 books were circulated amongst 247 registered readers. During the year, 5 volumes were completed and published in the Gaekwar's Oriental Series. Progress was also made in the preparation of 6 other volumes and 10 other works are ready for the press. The books published in the Gaekwar's Oriental Series continue to evoke appreciative remarks from scholars well-known for their oriental learning.

561. At the close of the year, there were 45 town and prant District libraries. libraries all of which are now located in buildings of their own. These libraries had in the aggregate a stock of 2,14,249 volumes and circulated 1,90,771 books amongst their readers. The total number of village libraries during the year was 655. The village libraries had a good stock of books and the readers made good use of them. There were also during the year 144 reading rooms in the State against 87 in the last year. The Assistant Curator toured for 84 days during the year and visited 24 town libraries and 14 village libraries. The village libraries were also inspected by the inspecting officers of the education department.

562. In the travelling section 13,639 volumes were Travelling libraries. circulated in 141 centres in 344 boxes. Last year the circulation was 11,166. At the end of the year, this section had a stock of 16,739 volumes.

**DIAGRAM Showing POPULATION of the BARODA State
SERVED BY LIBRARIES & READING ROOMS.**

1927.



Total Population served.....60·70 Percent

” ” not served.....39·30.....

Town Population served.....100·00.....

Village Population served.....50·65.....

” ” not served.....49·35.....

563. The net work of village and travelling libraries in the State forms a most useful supplement to the scheme of compulsory education. They promote adult education and are of much assistance in keeping literacy alive among the rural population.

The influence of the library movement,
Visual instruction branch.

564. The cinema operator continued his tours in the districts as usual and gave 104 shows with the standard machine and 16 with the Kok cinema projector and 15 with magic lantern in the city. Some new films on agricultural and other subjects were purchased during the year. In all, 46,164 men, 15,757 women and 14,386 children took advantage of these shows. 12 special shows were given in Bombay at the Royal Institute of Science at the time of the scientific exhibition and in Ahmedabad during the Baby Week, while 4 shows were given in the Government Middle school at Baroda in the presence of Their Highnesses.

565. Among the distinguished visitors to the library during the year were the Rt. Hon'ble Earl Winterton, P.C., M.P., with Lady Winterton, Their Highnesses Prince and Princess Eugene de Ligne of Belgium, Dr. David Lees, D.S.O.M.B., F.R.C.S.E., of Edinburgh and Prof. Edgerton of the Yale University.

566. The expenditure on the library branch of the department amounted to Rs. 1,20,784 against Rs. 99,107 last year.

MUSEUM

567. During the year, a fine collection of Chinese red lacquer-ware, Tibetan curios and several excellent specimens of Delhi ivory work were purchased by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb for the museum.

29 A. R.

Mr. O. C. Ganguli, the great authority on Indian art, delivered in the picture gallery hall two interesting lantern lectures, one on Gandhara sculptures and the other on Moghal painting. The Tibetan jewelled articles acquired for the museum were suitably displayed in a room of the picture gallery. The number of visitors to the museum and the picture gallery was 2,88,672 as against 2,98,276 of the last year. The institution was visited by several distinguished personages such as the Maharaja of Kapurthala, the Maharaja of Nawanagar, the Rt. Hon'ble Earl Winterton, P.C., M.P. and Their Highnesses the Prince and the Princess Eugene de Ligne of Belgium.

568. The total expenditure on account of the museum and the picture gallery during the year was Rs. 68,139 against Rs. 28,073 of the last year.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

569. The question of medical inspection of school children is of interest as part of the educational activities of the State. Although primarily the concern of the Sanitary Commissioner and of the Chinnabai Maternity and Child Welfare League, under whose auspices the work of inspection was carried on, a short account of it may not be out of place here. The Sanitary Commissioner, who is the honorary secretary of the League, was entrusted with this work on the 1st January 1923, and since then he has been carrying on this work with the assistance of the sub-assistant surgeons who are in the League's employ. During the year the defects found in the school children were duly reported, on an inspection card, to their parents who were expected to get them treated by their family physicians or at the State hospitals. These inspection cards were returned by the parents after the treatment was over.

The work in Baroda city was systematically done. Out of 11,661 children in the city schools, with an average

daily attendance of 8,287, no less than 8,263 children were examined during the year. 493 visits were paid by the medical inspectors to the schools during that period.

The figures for the areas outside the city are not fully available, and are, therefore, not given but the results of the inspection of the children in the city are indicated in the succeeding paragraphs.

Of the total number inspected, 5,484 were thoroughly examined and 2,779 were merely weighed and had their heights taken.

In the marginal table is given a synopsis of the chief defects noticed in the 5,484

Kind of defects.	Number of children.
Malnutrition	2,811
Nose and throat defects.	1,109
Pediculosis	144
Defective eye-sight ...	249
Backward mental condition	2,995
Enlarged spleen	163
Deformities	102
Epilepsy	5
Defective dentition ...	4,221
Pigeon chest	155
Flat chest	20
Skin diseases	418
Suspected T. B.	9

pupils who were thoroughly examined. The figures include cases of multiple defects. 3,575 boys and 1,032 girls of the total inspected had normal vision. 628 were too young to undergo any satisfactory eye-test. 481 children had excellent nutrition, and 2,192 had normal nutrition. Only 1,255 or 23% of pupils had sound teeth.

The figures regarding weight and height show how the children in the city compare unfavourably with the children of corresponding ages in Liverpool. The following table gives the comparative figures and it will be noticed that in the later ages the disparity between the two cities is most striking.

Age.	Liverpool.				Baroda.			
	Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.	
	Height in inches	Weight in lbs	Height in inches	Weight in lbs.	Height. in inches	Weight in lbs.	Height in inches,	Weight in lbs.
9	51 18	57.63	51.08	59.94	48.2	43.4	42	43
12	56.2	73.6	57.18	78.81	50.5	51.5	54	50
15	62.4	102.9	61.8	102.56	55	69.1	63	50.6

During the year, 857 cards were issued to the parents of the children suffering from various ailments; of these, 583 were returned by them with the signatures of the doctors who treated the cases.

CHAPTER IX

HEALTH

A. Medical Relief.

570. Dr. R. B. Chandrachud, M.B., F.R.C.S., held the charge of the department and of the post of the Principal Medical Officer, State General Hospital, during the whole of the year under report.

571. The number of the medical institutions in the State, including hospitals and dispensaries of all denominations, increased from 87 to 91. At the end of the year, the State had one medical institution for 23,368 persons as against one for 24,409 persons in the preceding year.

572. During the year, 4 Ayurvedic dispensaries were opened at Ladol and Oonza in the Kadi district and Vadu and Karvan in the Baroda district.

573. The total number of patients treated during the year was 6,18,293 (2,58,611 men, 1,26,927 women and 2,32,755 children) against 6,02,056 (2,54,373 men, 1,27,429 women and 2,20,254 children) in the preceding year. Out of these, 6,10,518 were out-door patients and 7,775 were in-door patients with an average daily attendance of 7,252 in the case of the former and 477 in the case of the latter against 8,325 and 1,045 respectively in the preceding year. Of the in-patients, 5,392 were discharged cured, 1,290 relieved, 429 relieved without improvement, 310 died and 354 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The proportion of deaths amongst the in-patients was the same as in the preceding year.

574. Of the total number of patients treated, 4,91,476 were Hindus, 95,322 Muhomedans, 7,414 Parsis, and 24,081 belonging to other castes against 4,82,150; 89,029; 8,417 and 22,460 respectively in the previous year.

575. During the year under report, 35,878 surgical operations were performed on 35,357 persons with a mortality of 0.1 against 34,169 with a mortality of 0.1 in the preceding year. The mean number of surgical operations performed during the triennium ending 1926-27 was 34,576 against 33,739 in the preceding year. The average number of persons operated on during the triennium 1924-27 was 34,267 with a mortality of 0.1 as compared to the mortality of 0.09 amongst persons operated on during 1921-24.

THE STATE GENERAL HOSPITAL

576. The most common diseases for which patients sought medical relief and treatment at the various hospitals and dispensaries in the State during the year under report, are tabulated in the statement below :—

Name of the disease.	1926-27.	1925-26.
Malarial fevers	1,07,192	1,08,260
Diseases of the skin	42,557	41,076
„ eye	71,722	63,695
„ ear	36,369	35,354
„ nose	2,829	2,574
Diseases of the throat and the respiratory system	33,057	34,318
Local injuries	22,863	22,172
Diseases of the nervous system	13,487	15,347
Diseases of intestinal worms	6,416	7,522
Dyspepsia	20,646	20,746
Rheumatic affections	12,664	13,408
Diarrhoea	13,222	11,571
Dysentery	9,886	8,352
Venereal diseases	4,763	5,864
Tubercular diseases	2,233	2,483

577. The average daily attendance of in-door and out-door patients was 187.4 and 488.9 respectively against 193.04 and 508.9 respectively in the preceding year and 183.6 and 374.8 respectively in the year 1924-25.

578. During the year 1,217 operations (including 463 selected major operations) were performed against 1,696 (including 533 selected major operations) in the preceding year.

579. The total number of patients, both out-door and in-door, treated at the X-ray department was 2,479, out of which 1,326 were out-patients and 1,153 were in-patients against 2,990 out of which 1,995 were out-patients and 995 were in-patients in the previous year.

The following table shows the treatment given at the X-ray department of the State General Hospital :—

	1926-27.	1925-26.
Skiagram	547	507
Opaque meal examination.	22	27
Screen examination	55	177
Electro-therapy... ..	561	1,051
X-ray therapy	151	140
Photo-therapy	718	666
Thermo-therapy... ..	21	28
Radium „	67	83
Masso „	202	104
Mechano „	67	132
Surgical diathermy	11	19
Trans-illumination	12	20
Inhalation	45	36
Judicial cases examined...	17	36
Total proceeds Rs. ...	1,859-6-5	1,493-10-1

580. 4,874 specimens of pathological interest and of other kinds were examined at the bacteriological laboratory against 4,852 in the preceding year.

581. 117 patients took anti-rabic treatment during the year under report against 21 in the previous year. The number of injections given was 1,503 against 257 in the previous year.

582. The net expenditure of the State General Hospital excluding the amount spent on medicines and instruments, amounted to Rs.2,12,409 against Rs. 2,22,624 in the previous year.

THE MENTAL HOSPITAL

583. The total number of patients at the mental hospital during the year was 106 against 119 in the preceding year. 29 were discharged cured, 14 relieved or discharged otherwise (at the request of the guardians or relatives), 8 died and 55 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

584. The total expenditure in connection with the institution excluding the cost of medicines and instruments, amounted to Rs. 14,024 against Rs. 13,261 in the previous year.

THE PILAJIRAO INFIRMARY

585. Nine persons were admitted (5 males and 4 females) to the Pilajirao Infirmary. Of these, two males absconded and one woman was taken charge of by a relation leaving a strength of six during the year under report.

586. The total expenditure on the infirmary including the cost of the office furniture, cots, clothings, cooking utensils, diet, the pay of the establishment and contingent, was Rs. 5,778 during the year under report.

THE LEPER ASYLUM

587. The number of lepers treated at the asylum during the year under report was 86 against 107 in the previous year. Of these, 24 absented, 8 died and 54 remained under treatment, at the end of the year. Of those under treatment

2 are of simple tubercular type, 6 of mixed type and the remaining 46 of the anæsthetic type. The number of out-door patients, besides the inmates of the asylum, treated during the year, was 2,222 against 3,030 in the previous year.

588. The total expenditure of the leper asylum during the year was Rs. 10,950 against Rs. 11,813
Expenditure. in the preceding year.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY

589. Eighty-nine medico-legal cases involving the analysis of 379 articles of different kinds were
Medico-legal cases investigated during the year against
for analysis. 102 in the previous year, at the chemical laboratory. There were, in addition, 37 miscellaneous (milk, medicines, &c.) cases investigated during the year under report against 16 in the preceding year. Of the 47 cases of suspected human poisoning which were investigated, poison was actually detected in 16 cases.

590. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the chemical laboratory amounted to Rs. 6,077
Expenditure. against Rs. 6,289 in the previous year.

MEDICAL RELIEF FOR WOMEN

(a) *In the City*

591. During the year, of the 420 cases admitted to the Sheth Himatlal Shivilal Maternity Ward
Classes of labour cases. 375 were delivered, 35 were admitted for ante-natal treatment and 10 were admitted post-partum with puerperal infection, 185 of these cases were full-term normal labours, 3 full-term breech and 5 twins. All the mothers and 196 babies were discharged in good health.

592. Of the 93 cases of abnormal and difficult labour (19 primiparas), 80 mothers and 50 babies
Abnormal. were discharged, 11 mothers died and 2 were discharged at request, on the 10th and 18th day of the puerperium (both cases of anaemia,) 8 babies died and 34 were still-born. One patient died undelivered. In 40 cases

obstetrical operations were performed for various indications with no maternal death.

593. There were 11 deaths in this series of 375 cases giving
 Maternal mortality. a maternal mortality rate of 3 as against 4 last year and 7 the year before.

594. The ante-natal clinic was open daily during the year
 Ante-natal clinic. at both the maternity hospitals. 430 patients were examined and given necessary treatment and advice. One-third of this number came to the hospitals for their delivery while the remaining were followed up more or less through the two newly-appointed health visitors.

595. In addition to the two city midwives there was a third
 Number of labour cases attended by the City midwives. one attached to the Jamnabai dispensary, who attended labour cases in the city. The total number of labour cases attended to by the city mid-wives was 220 against 388 in the previous year and 184 in the year 1924-25.

596. At the Maternity home at the Jamnabai dispensary
 Number of patients treated at the Jamnabai maternity home. there were 243 patients, of whom 192 were discharged cured, 22 relieved, 19 absented or discharged otherwise, 1 died and 16 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

(b) *In the districts*

597. The total number of patients treated at the Dnyanbai
 Total number of patients treated. maternity hospital at Patan during the year under report was 7,236 (143 in-door and 7,093 out-door) patients.

598. The number of district mid-wives was 18 during the
 Number of district mid-wives. year under report against 16 in the preceding year.

599. The number of labour cases conducted by the
 Number of labour cases conducted by the district mid-wives. district mid-wives was 402 against 358 in the preceding year.

EPIDEMICS

600. There was no epidemic in the year in the State, the number of stray cases of cholera and plague being 1 and 7 respectively during the year.

Number of cholera cases.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

601. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 7,38,022 against Rs. 6,86,730 in the previous year. The increase in expenditure was due to the increased number of patients treated during the year, increase in the number of medical institutions and to the purchase of emergency stock worth Rs. 64,104 in this very year.

Expenditure.

602. The income realised from all sources was Rs. 96,612 against Rs. 69,774 in the previous year. The increase in income was due to the contributions received from the income of His Highness' charity fund and Devasthan fund towards the up-keep of the Shree Pilajirao infirmary.

Total income realised

603. The expenditure during the year on the purchase of medicines, surgical instruments and appliances was Rs. 1,56,344 against Rs. 1,66,000 in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

604. A sum of Rs. 4,113 was realised from the poor-box collections in the medical institutions during the year under report as against Rs. 4,142 in the preceding year.

Poor-box.

605. At several other institutions, gifts in the shape of medicine and instruments were received.

Gifts in other forms.

606. The Khangi and the military departments contributed Rs. 65,942 and Rs. 16,628 for the maintenance of the palace dispensary and the military medical institutions respectively.

Contributions.

607. A medical officer was deputed to acquire training in psychological medicine and in the mental home at Yervada, with a view to improve the working of the mental home at Baroda.

Deputation of an officer for training.

608. A conference of all medical officers in the State Medical Service was held in the month of February, to enable them to meet the delegates of the British Social Hygiene Council, and to discuss questions of professional and departmental interest.

Conference of
medical officers.

609. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was graciously pleased to accept the Vice-patronship of the 7th congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine to be held in India during December 1927.

Patronage to the
Association of tropical
medicine.

B. Sanitation

610. The following are among the important functions entrusted to the department of sanitation—

Duties.

- (1) annual inspection of municipal and Vishishta panchayat offices and supervision over sanitary works in the State,
- (2) supervision over registration of births and deaths and compilation of the vital statistics,
- (3) vaccination,
- (4) sanitary propaganda through lectures, magic lantern shows, literature and exhibitions,
- (5) recording of meteorological observations.

611. The Sanitary Commissioner toured for 129 days during the year against 135 days in the preceding year on inspection and other duties. 33 towns and 17 villages were visited during the year against 35 towns and 40 villages in the previous year. Suggestions for improvement of sanitation were made to municipal councils and panchayats.

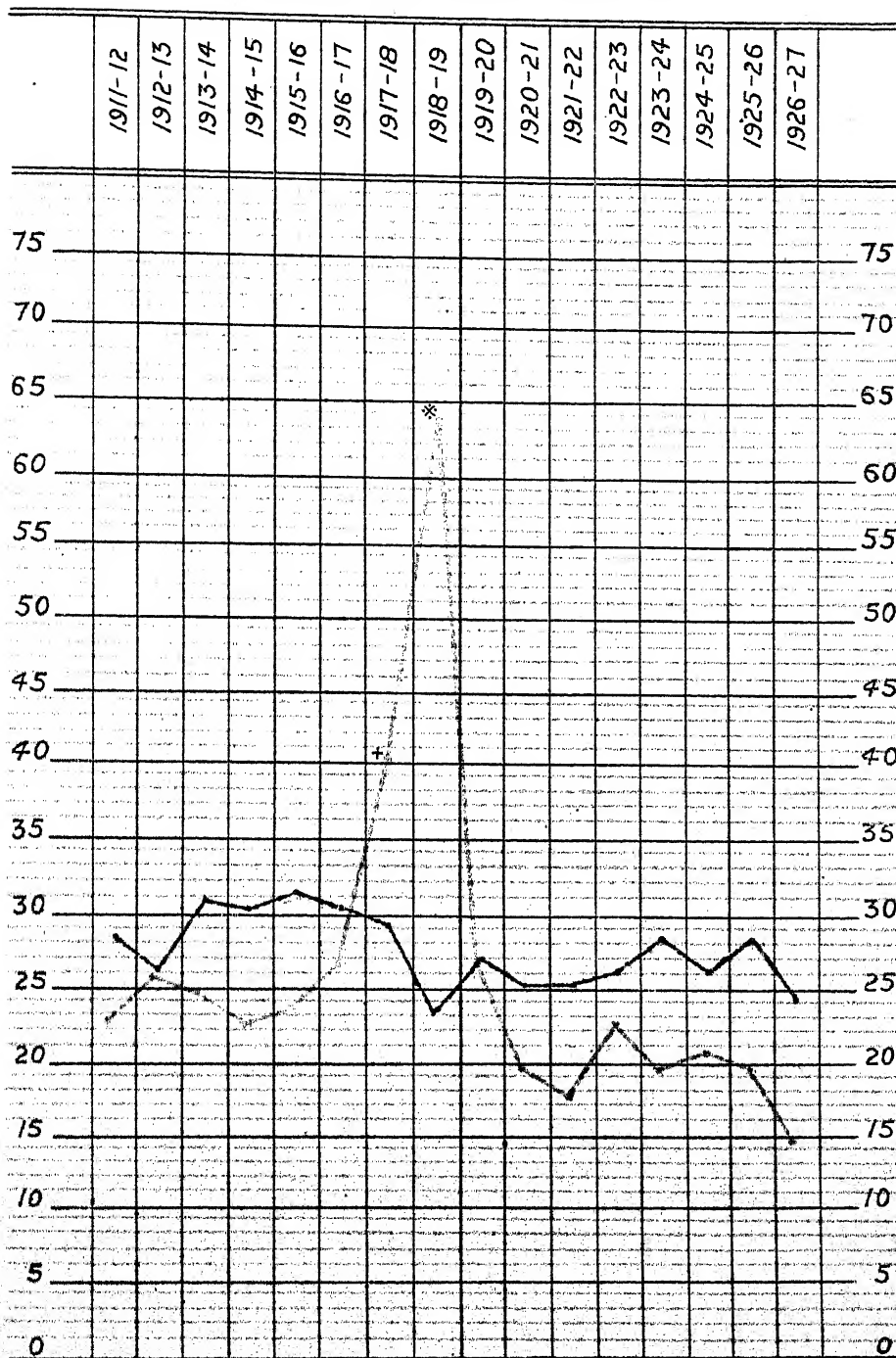
Inspection & tours.

In some of the towns with municipalities and Vishishta panchayats, informal meetings of the members were held wherein sanitary defects and mistakes in the

BARODA STATE.

BIRTH & DEATH RATES PER 1000

From 1911-12 to 1926-27.



INFLUENZA # BIRTH -
PLAGUE + DEATH -

Prepared by R.T.Oke.
12-10-27

R. T. Oke
D.P.H.D.T.M. &
Sanitary Commissioner,
Baroda State.

registration of births and deaths were discussed and remedies suggested.

VITAL STATISTICS

612. The following table shows number of births and deaths in the State during the year :—

Year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of births per mille of population.	Ratio of deaths per mille of population.
1923-24...	60,223	42,404	28.3	19.9
1924-25...	56,235	41,428	26.4	20.9
1925-26...	60,364	42,438	28.4	19.9
1926-27...	52,138	41,701	24.5	19.6

These figures show that there was decrease of 8,226 births and 737 deaths as compared with the figures of the last year.

Of the total number of births there were 27,550 males and 24,588 females, i.e. for every 100 female births 111.6 male births were registered.

Similarly of the total number of deaths 21,826 were among males and 19,875 among females i.e. for every 100 female deaths 109.3 male deaths were registered.

Causes of deaths

Causes of deaths.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per mille of population.
Fever	32,966	15.52
Plague... ..	9	0.004
Cholera... ..	12	0.005
Small-pox	380	0.17
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	1,017	0.47
Cough (respiratory diseases)	1,406	0.66
Pneumonia	250	0.11
Consumption	1,071	0.50
Injuries and accidents... ..	586	0.27
All other causes	4,004	1.88
Total	41,701	19.63

Deaths from fever predominated over those from other diseases claiming nearly 79% of the total. The classification is, of course, empirical as the registering staff is untrained. Under 'fever' are grouped all cases of malaria, enteric and other fever and in fact all diseases with fever as a symptom.

VACCINATION

613. The following table shows the number of persons primarily vaccinated and revaccinated during the year under report as compared with the previous year:—

Persons.	Primary vaccination.		Re-vaccination.	
	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26
Males	34,177	33,628	3,564	3,076
Females	31,512	31,062	930	774
Total ...	65,689	64,690	4,494	3,850

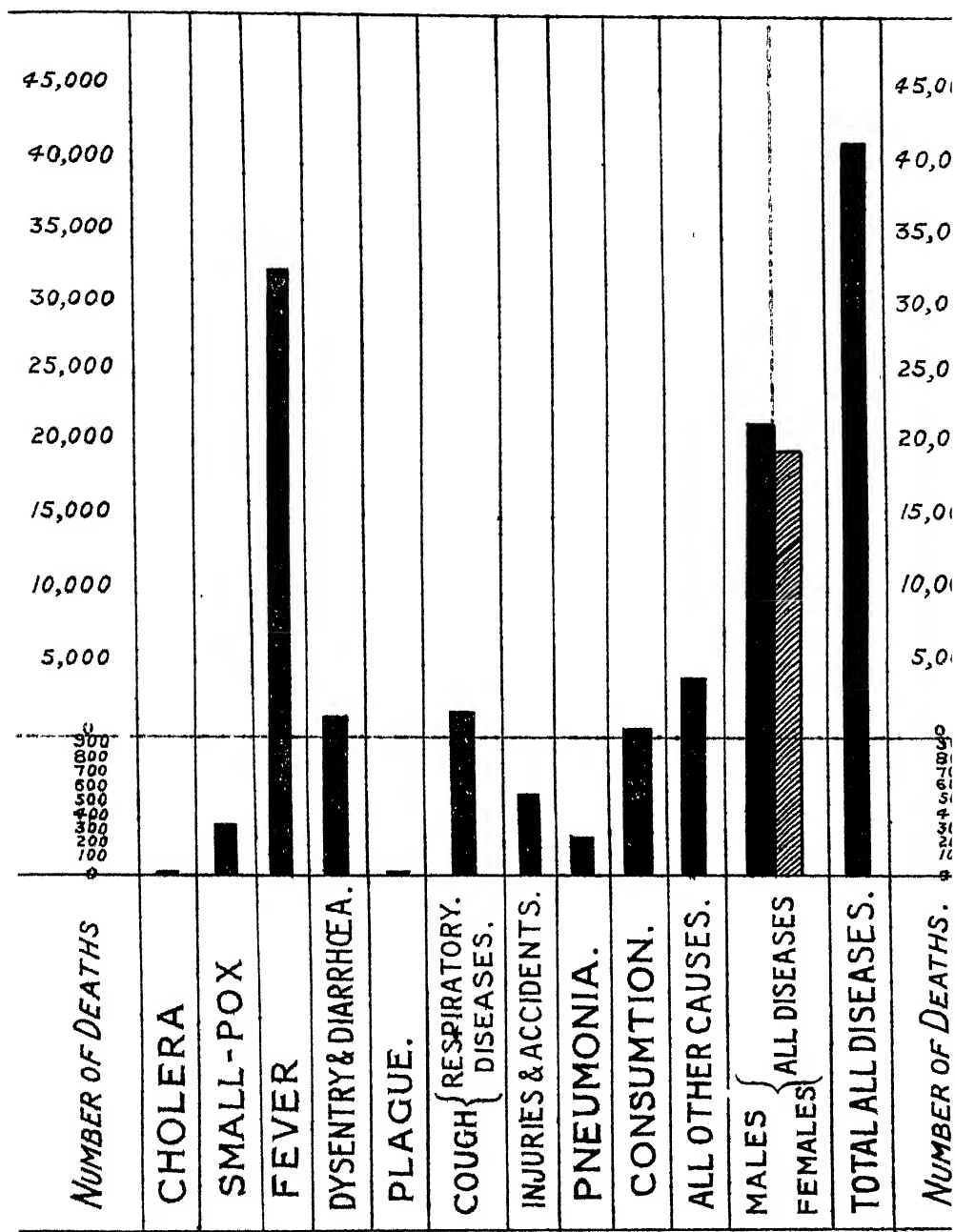
The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 70,183 against 68,540 in the preceding year. Thus there was an increase of 1,643 on the whole.

The number of successful primary vaccinations was 64,323, the percentage of success being 97.9 and the number of successful re-vaccination was 3,541 while the rate of protection afforded per mille of population per annum was 31.9 against 32.2 in the preceding year.

The aggregate realisations of fees credited to Government for vaccinating children at their houses was Rs. 551 against Rs. 517 in the previous year.

The total expenditure on account of vaccination was Rs. 42,597 during the year against Rs. 41,703 in the preceding year.

NUMBER OF THE DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSE In Baroda State in 1926-27.



Prepared by R.T. Oke.
12-10-27.

M. P. D. T. M. & Co.
D.P.H.D.T.M. &
Sanitary Commissioner,
Baroda State.



METEOROLOGY

614. There is a second class meteorological station in the Baroda city. The results of the readings taken at the Baroda College observatory during the year showed that 110.4 F was the maximum temperature recorded in May 1927 and 37.9 F the minimum temperature in December 1926.

615 The barometer average monthly records were highest (29,873) in January 1927, and the lowest (29,463) in July 1927.

The prevailing winds during the greater part of the year had North and South-Westerly component. The daily velocity of wind varied from 20 miles in December 1926 to 394 miles in May 1927. The average daily velocity was 112 miles during the year.

The average daily humidity was 44 against 40 in the preceding year.

The highest temperature recorded in the year was 116° F at Harij dispensary in the month of June 1927 and the lowest 36° F at Kalol dispensary in the month of January 1927.

The highest rain-fall recorded was 127.42 inches at the Vaghodia dispensary and the lowest 24.58 inches at the Okha battalion hospital.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Anti-malarial work in Navsari district

616. The Navsari municipality organised special antimalarial operations in the year with fairly good results. A special staff was engaged which worked under a trained medical man. Two dispensaries were also opened at which quinine was distributed free.

The Sanitary Commissioner attended a special meeting of the Navsari municipality and explained to the members

the principles on which anti-malarial measures should be organised and carried out. In order to stimulate anti-malarial work in the Navsari district lectures on malaria were given with the aid of the cinema film in Navsari, Gandevi, Billimora, Songad, Palsana, Mahua and other places.

The mosquito nuisance in Baroda City is also on the increase and the special committee appointed by the Government is still investigating the matter.

Baby Week shows were held at Palsana, Mahuva Sidhpur, Visnagar, Karjan and Amreli with great success. In a small place like Mahuva nearly 5,000 people attended the Health Exhibition and the Baby Show from all over the taluka.

The Sanitary Commissioner was one of the honorary secretaries of the Shree Maharani Chimnabai Maternity League and supervised the work of the two sub assistant surgeons who carried out medical inspection of the school children in Baroda City.

The Health Museum was visited by about 6000 people during the year.

The members of the British Social Hygiene Council visited Baroda in March 1927 and delivered an interesting course of lectures to the medical profession and the public. A branch of the Social Hygiene Council was formed at Baroda. Literature on the subject is being translated into the vernacular.

CHAPTER X

Conclusion

617. The working of the departments of the State in the year has been described in the preceding chapters. The year was generally speaking characterised by progress and development. The condition of the agriculturists improved; large extents were taken up for cultivation, the out-turn of crops was fair and the level of prices advantageous to the cultivators; and there were indications, though slight, of a recovery from the trade depression of the last few years. During the last week of the year, however, occurred the unprecedented floods which in portions of the State as well as of British Gujarat caused serious loss of property; and it will be some years before the people in the affected areas can repair the losses and regain their former economic position. An account of the relief measures organised under the orders of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb to stimulate resowings, to assist in the task of rebuilding and repairing the houses which were washed away or damaged and in other ways to reconstruct the affected tracts, belongs, however, to a period later than the one covered by this report.

618. In considering the rain-fall conditions, it is important to remember that the official year in the State comprises the latter half of one season and the earlier half of another. The monsoon conditions of 1926 ruled from normal to fair in the different districts. The yield of the principal food crops — rice, bajri and jowar — was more satisfactory than in the previous year, and that of cotton practically the same as in 1925. The level of prices was higher than usual, particularly in respect of rice, bajri and wheat. There were in fact signs of a recovery from the effects of a cycle of lean years through which the State had been passing. A review of the statistics of the last four

years in regard to changes in the possession of land shows that

Year.	Land relinquished in bighas.	Land taken up in bighas.
1923-94	10,251	29,537
1924-25	3,806	35,746
1925-26	1,953	29,794
1926-27	1,419	29,339

relinquishments of land progressively decreased, while there was no diminution in the extent of land taken up for cultivation. The extents taken up in the recent years are particularly noteworthy when it is remembered that cultivable land remaining unoccupied is now reduced to the marginal areas on which the profits of cultivation

are comparatively poor. The figures of revenue realisations lead to the same conclusion. In Navsari, Baroda and Amreli districts over 98 per cent of the demand was realised without appreciable recourse to coercive measures. The Kadi district, though it did not reach the same level of prosperity as the other districts, also registered an appreciable advance. In the last week of the year, however, there was a set back. The unprecedented floods of July caused heavy damage in portions of the Baroda and Kadi districts. Fortunately the loss of life was not so heavy as was feared at first ; but crops were destroyed over a large area and thousands of houses were either completely washed away or seriously damaged

619. The sound financial position of the State in the previous years was not only maintained but strengthened. The net assets of the State - represented by its investments in reproductive works like railways and irrigation works, and in Government of India and other securities - were better by Rs. 61 lakhs than in previous year and amounted in the aggregate to over nine crores of rupees. This is the result of a far-seeing financial programme laid down by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and steadily pursued, under which a prescribed minimum reserve is set apart every year so that the State might be in a position to meet demands for relief in seasons of inadequate or excessive rainfall and also to undertake works of public utility.

620. The activities of the development departments, which for effective co-ordination of their lines of work, are placed under a single officer, aroused an increasingly widespread interest.

The improvement of cotton is one of the main items in the programme of the work of the agricultural department. In the year, successful efforts were made to popularise cotton seed of improved strain (916 type) found suitable for the khanam area (Baroda district) while the enforcement of the Cotton Transport Act resulted in a rapid elimination of inferior cottons over the Navsari area. The department also popularised Pusa 12 wheat in the Kadi district and fruit culture in Baroda and Kadi districts. The newly opened farm at Amreli has already begun useful work. During the year, a school was attached to the Baroda farm in which instruction in improved methods combined with practical work was given to young farmers -- an experiment full of promise. To encourage cattle breeding, breeding bulls were supplied to four centres in the Navsari district.

The co-operative movement consolidated its position. There was advance in the membership of existing societies and a notable increase in their reserve fund and working capital. Unpunctuality in the repayment of loans, however, still continued and there is still much to be done in instilling the real co-operative spirit among members of societies. In this educative work, there is a vast field for the newly organised Central Co-operative Institute. The cotton sale societies and those organised for the consolidation of scattered holdings began to attract notice and it is hoped that each existing society of these types will form a centre round which others will spring up. The report of the Land Mortgage Banks Committee was considered by the Dhara Sabha and is now before the Government. During the year, intensive studies were commenced in selected groups of villages, of the conditions under which occupations subsidiary to agriculture are carried on, with a view to devising measures for their improve-

ment through the adoption of co-operative methods and in other ways.

The activities of the department of Industries were mainly confined to the improvement of weaving; and the demonstrations given were successful in inducing weavers in several areas to adopt improved methods. Calico printing in the State was also studied and a scheme for reviving it submitted to the Government.

621. Problems connected with irrigation received special attention. The irrigation sources of the State, which were constructed at a cost of about Rs. 54 lakhs, yielded a direct return of only 63 per cent. A special staff was sanctioned under the Chief Engineer to investigate these sources, classify them into "productive" and "protective" and suggest measures for reconditioning such of the systems as needed it. The general report on the subject was received after the end of the year. During the year, four of the works were remodelled, with a view to increasing their efficiency. The activity evinced in well-boring in previous years was maintained. The Kadi district panchayat continued its operations in the Chanasma taluka with strikingly good results.

622. Among the activities of the State education occupies a pre-eminent position. It is the department on which the largest expenditure is incurred, amounting to one-sixth of the aggregate annual expenditure of the State. Public instruction is given from the highest stages in the College through secondary institutions for boys and girls to elementary education in 2,906 primary schools; and there are besides industrial schools, training colleges for men and women teachers, music schools and special institutions for Waghers and Antyajas. It is satisfactory to note that in the year there was an increase in the number of institutions of all classes and also in their strength. The total number of pupils attending all recognised institutions in the State was

2,17,036, as against 2,13,639. The number of institutions also rose from 2,976 to 2,996. The most important problem connected with education in the State is the working of the system of compulsory education. During the year, a special enquiry was conducted by Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai and the conclusion arrived at was that compulsion had generally speaking fulfilled its object – that the number of children attending schools had increased ; and that the duration of school life showed steady improvement, there having been a progressive advance in the number of pupils in the fourth standard and upwards in relation to the total number of children at school, the percentage of the former having risen from 8.2 in 1911 to 16.2 in 1921 and 19.1 in 1926 as shown by the following figures :--

Year.	Number of children at school.	Percentage of pupils in 4th standard and upwards to the total.
1911	1,85,477	8.2
1921	1,86,611	16.2
1922	1,91,402	16.6
1923	1,90,280	17.8
1924	2,01,053	18.5
1925	2,02,713	18.6
1926	2,13,639	19.1

There is still, however, much wastage due to premature withdrawals of pupils from schools and the report indicated directions in which changes were needed in the curricula and courses of studies and generally in the system of elementary education in the State. The report was under consideration at the end of the year. The village library movement formed a useful complement to the primary education system and assisted in keeping literacy alive.

623, Among the measures inaugurated by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, none hold a higher place than those aiming at the reform of social evils. The Infant Marriage Prevention Act was passed in 1904 and His Highness decided that the time had come to review its working. A representative committee was accordingly appointed, on which there were two lady members. The committee toured all over the State, gauged public opinion among the communities affected and submitted its report. The committee found that the Act had undoubtedly had a high educative value and that, under its influence, impetus had been given to a social awakening which, among the higher and better educated classes, had appreciably raised the age limit for marriages and which in turn, had influenced, though to a smaller extent, the other classes as well. The Dhara Sabha which considered the report unanimously recommended an advance in the directions of fixing higher age limits and stiffening up the penalties for breaches of the law, thus affording striking evidence of the efficacy of the Act in moulding public opinion.

624. Local self-government in the rural areas rests on a net work of village panchayats, the higher units being mahal and prant panchayats (taluka and district boards). The urban councils consist of the Vishishta panchayats which administer the smaller towns and are guided by a comparatively simple code of regulations, the sudharais in the ordinary towns and the Baroda City Corporation with a special constitution of its own. During the year the law relating to Vishishta panchayats was codified. Special efforts were made to stimulate village panchayats into activity and to enlist local effort for the improvement of village life ; but propaganda will have to be continued for many years before results of any value can be achieved. Among useful measures undertaken by local bodies, special mention should be made of the rural water supply scheme initiated and carried through by the Kadi prant panchayat and the anti-malarial operations organised by the Navsari municipal council.

625. Among the commercial departments of the State, the railways are the most important.

Railways.

The total capital outlay on the railway systems owned by the State was Rs. 463 lakhs and the income earned Rs. 16 lakhs, representing a return of 3.45 per cent. Orders were issued in the year directing the separation of the railway from the State finances and the maintenance of the accounts of the railways on a commercial basis. Rao Bahadur Puri an officer of the Railway Board prepared a scheme for giving effect to these principles, which was accepted.

The capital expenditure on the workshops up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 29 lakhs. The workshops were designed for repairs and maintenance as well as for construction of wagons, etc. Investigation showed that the shops were not suited for the economic execution of the latter class of work and orders were issued (i) regulating the nature of the works to be undertaken in the shops, (ii) fixing the conditions under which works should be executed and (iii) laying down a revised scheme of accounting.

626. The development of the Okha port proceeded on healthy lines. The port built up a fair

The Okha port. amount of business in the year. A scheme was sanctioned for maintaining the accounts of the port on a strictly commercial basis. The Okha Salt works attracted sufficient capital to commence construction of the factory.

627. Among the important consolidating laws enacted in the year were the Criminal Procedure

Legislation, Law
and Justice.

Code, the Co-operative Societies Act and the Vishishta Panchayat Act. Mr. Motilal Desai, one of the judges of the Varisht Court, was placed on special duty for inspecting the civil and criminal courts of the State. He submitted a report suggesting changes in rules and measures for speeding up disposals and dealing with arrears in a few of the courts.

628. The establishment of a Public Service Committee in the year to advise on questions relating to the services and the opening of a training class for clerks under its supervision deserve special mention.

629. The relations between the different communities in the State continued to be cordial except for tension of feeling between Hindus and Muhammedans in Baroda and Navsari which led to slight disturbances. In these places, however, the good sense of the leaders on both sides asserted itself and a satisfactory settlement of the matters in dispute was reached.

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